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HASTINGS' SEEDS

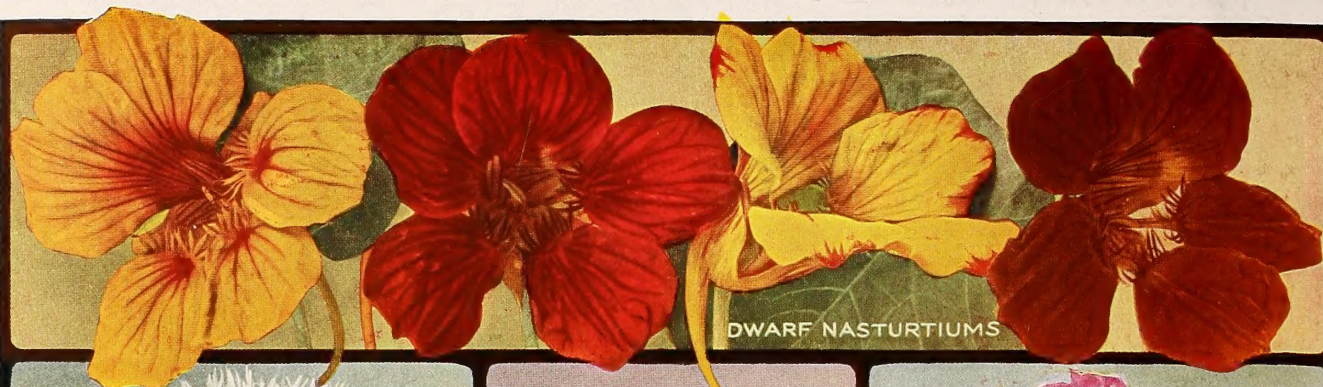


SPRING
1914

Catalogue
No. 47

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



DWARF NASTURTIUMS



CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS
OR SWEET SULTAN



JAPANESE SUNFLOWER



MIXED
PETUNIAS



KOCHIA-MEXICAN BURNING BUSH

MIDSUMMER

LATE AUTUMN

FLOWER SEED FREE

We believe in beautifying the home surroundings. We believe in plenty of flowers and will help you get them. With every order to the amount of 50 cents or over from this catalogue we will send absolutely free one packet each of the above illustrated flowers: Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium; Striped and Blotched Petunia; Centaurea, or Sweet Sultan; Kochia, or Burning Bush, and Japanese Chrysanthemum-flowered Sunflower.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Seedsmen, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**SEE PREMIUM NOTICE ON OTHER SIDE
OF THIS SHEET**

Our Free Flower Seed Offer

Have You Plenty of Flowers About Your Home? If Not, Why Not?

Wouldn't you like to have more flowers about your home in 1914? It's going to be mighty easy for you to do it this year.

We believe in flowers and shade trees and grass plots. They beautify and make attractive our homes as nothing else can do. A man or a woman who lives in a home surrounded with flowers and trees feels a satisfaction and contentment with life that the occupant of a home without such surroundings cannot feel.

Most of our wives and daughters take naturally to flowers; want them and enjoy them, and while it is natural that the men folks are more interested in the growing fields of cotton, corn and other crops, it is nothing more than right that the ladies should have a part that they can enjoy. We have thought about this subject a great deal. As we travel over the South from year to year the most depressing thing to us is the sight of tens of thousands of farm and small town homes without flowers, and few of them who have any flowers have enough.

Such an offer as this has never been made before by any other seed house. We want to encourage a more general planting of flowers in the South in 1914. With that in view we shall give absolutely free to every one who orders seeds from this catalogue to the amount of 50 cents or more, and who requests these free flower seeds, one packet each of Japanese Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower; Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed; Petunias, Mixed; Centaurea Imperialis or Sweet Sultan, Mixed, and Kochia or Mexican Burning Bush. These are all very desirable and easily grown flowers. You will find them all illustrated in natural colors on the second page of the cover of this catalogue.

We don't know of a family in the South that don't buy at least 50 cents' worth of seed each spring. You need the seed for your garden anyhow. Why not send the order to US now and get these 5 packets of flower seed absolutely free? All it takes is an order to the amount of 50 cents or over sent to us and a request for these flower seed to be sent with it. It's the greatest free flower seed offer ever made. Take advantage of it promptly.

Hastings' Seed and Plant Bargains

Hastings' Introductory Flower Seed Collection

10 Packets, 25 Cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum.....	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed....	.05
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed....	.10
1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed....	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, Fine Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed....	.05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed....	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	.05

\$0.55

For 25 cents we will send one full-size packet each of the above 10 varieties, postpaid.

Hastings' Half-Dollar Flower Seed Collection

20 Packets, 50 Cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet.....	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Ageratum, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Asters, Fine Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered....	.10
1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress.....	.10
1 Pkt. Canna, Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed....	.05
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory....	.10
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed....	.10
1 Pkt. Lantana, Mixed.....	.05
1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant.....	.05
1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium....	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed....	.10
1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed....	.05
1 Pkt. Phlox, Grand Mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed....	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	.05
1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed....	.05

\$1.40

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full-size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

10 Packets **HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION** 25 Cents

1 Pkt. Sure-Head Cabbage.....	\$0.05	1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard....	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Eclipse, Early Blood Turnip Beet..	.05	1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' Drum'd Cabbage Lettuce	.05	1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe.....	.05
1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato.....	.05	1 Pkt. Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip....	.05
1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	.05		
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard.....	.05		\$0.50

For 25 cents we will send the above 10 full-size packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

20 Packets **HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION** 50 Cents

1 Pkt. All-Head Cabbage.....	\$0.05	1 Pkt. Chinese Mustard.....	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Sure Crop Cabbage.....	.10	1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion.....	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' Imp'd Blood Turnip Beet	.05	1 Pkt. Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod Okra..	.05
1 Pkt. Oxheart Carrot.....	.05	1 Pkt. Rosy Gem Radish.....	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber....	.05	1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	.05
1 Pkt. (half size, 2 oz.) Valentine Bean....	.05	1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash.....	.05
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard.....	.05	1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato.....	.05
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce....	.05	1 Pkt. (half size) Bliss Everbearing Pea....	.05
1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe.....	.05	1 Pkt. Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	.05
1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	.05		
1 Pkt. Watson Watermelon.....	.10		\$1.10

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seed by mail, postpaid—No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

\$1 Family Garden Collection **ONE DOLLAR POSTPAID**

1 Pint Extra Early Red Valentine Bean....	\$0.25	1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber..	\$0.05
1 Pint Bliss Everbearing Peas.....	.25	1 Pkt. Chinese Mustard.....	.05
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets.....	.10	1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash.....	.05
1 Pkt. Sure Crop Cabbage.....	.10	1 Ounce Florida Favorite Watermelon....	.10
1 Pkt. Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage(late)	.10	1 Ounce Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	.10
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce....	.05	1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe.....	.05
1 Pkt. Redfield Beauty Tomato.....	.10	1 Pkt. True Southern Collard.....	.05
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish.....	.10		
1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion.....	.05		\$1.55

Plant Flowers Around Your Home

Roses, Sunny South Collection Twelve of the best everblooming bush roses for the South—3 white, 3 red, 3 yellow, 3 pink. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, well rooted, healthy plants, postpaid, for 75 cents. See page 90.

Geraniums, Our Eclipse Collection Twelve magnificent double, semi-double and single geraniums of the choicest French and American varieties. Specially selected for Southern conditions. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, healthy well rooted plants, 75 cents, postpaid. See page 91.

Superb Chrysanthemum Collection Ten plants, all different, several of the best shades and colors selected from the best exhibition varieties. These will please you. Ten strong, healthy plants, postpaid, for 50 cents. See page 92.

YOUR TRIP TO THE HASTINGS' FARM

We are mighty sorry that every one of our nearly 250,000 customers and friends can't make a personal visit to the "Hastings' Farm" sometime during the summer months and see for themselves exactly what the combination of thorough cultivation, medium fertilizing and planting of the very best seed will produce.

We know it is impossible for most of you to make this visit in person, so we are going to do the next best thing and bring some of the farm views, reproduced from photographs, direct to you through the printed pages of this annual catalogue.

The Hastings' Farm is the only farm of its kind in this country, and so far as we have been able to learn it is the largest body of land under one ownership devoted to seed production in this country.

The Hastings' Farm is a thoroughly practical farm, one run for the purpose of making money from farming operations. It is not a show farm, just for show purposes, one of those farms whose owners spend a barrel of money on it every year, but just one of those farms that has to pay its own way, and that's the only kind of a farm you ought to be interested in.

The Hastings' Farm has its troubles just as yours does—too much or too little rain just at the wrong time, the "dry spells," the grass and weeds to kill, insect pests, machinery breaking, shortness in the labor supply, and the thousand and one things that are always coming up to prevent the right things being done in the right way at the right time.



COTTON PICKING TIME ON THE HASTINGS' FARM, TRIMBLE, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA.

The illustration above shows "picking time" in one of our fields of specially bred cotton. This particular field (on red clay upland) was plowed 12 inches deep and fertilized with 600 pounds of a well-balanced fertilizer.

Some growers (usually those with seed to sell) will tell you that they have made 2 to 3 bales per acre. Pin them down to actual facts and they will own up that they were small bales, 375 to 400 pound bales, and that they used 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of high-grade fertilizer per acre. We don't call that a "square deal." When we talk about bales we mean real 500-pound bales. Further, the use of excessive amounts of fertilizer per acre is not good farming. It's buying a big yield at an unnecessarily high cost, and in the end it is a damage rather than a help to the soil.

The real secret of farm success is to grow the greatest number of pounds or bushels per acre at the lowest cost per pound or per bushel, and at the same time leave the soil in better condition than at the beginning of the year.

One thing we want especially to call your attention to here is the

fact that in these farm pictures we show you what entire fields look like, and that is what should interest you. Further on in this catalogue we show you pictures of single specimen plants of the different varieties. Others can show specimen plants either in photographs or the few plants themselves at the fairs, but the real thing that you want to know is, what do the fields look like of the man who offers seed to sell, no matter whether those fields are of cotton, corn or oats.

We are not afraid or ashamed to make a "show down" of our fields either from photographs reproduced in these pages or to you personally in case you find it convenient to visit us.

We are always glad to see visitors and during summer and fall we have always got something worth while looking at on the Hastings' Farm. In farm methods and practice we are doing nothing on the Hastings' Farm but what should be done on every farm in the South. With our 3,200 acres we of course have to do things on a large scale, but our general policy should be yours—produce staple crops at a profit—and everlastingly work to build up the land.

IT'S NOT AN "ALL-COTTON" FARM

You might think from our prominence as breeders of cotton and sellers of cotton seed that the Hastings Farm is an "all-cotton" farm, or nearly so. That is a mistake.

It's not an all-cotton farm and never will be. Why? Because we can't afford to run an "all-cotton" or any other kind of a single crop farm. Neither can you, Mr. Southern Farmer.

The Hastings Farm is strictly a business farm, run to make money from regular farming operations. Following that out, we grow all the grain, hay, forage, etc., necessary to run the farm and have a surplus to sell at a good profit.

We can't afford to buy Northern-grown corn at 85 cents to \$1.00 per bushel so long as we can grow feed corn at a cost of 30 or 35

cents per bushel. We can't afford to pay the market price for oats when we can grow them at a cost not exceeding 35 or 40 per cent of the market price. We can't afford to pay \$18.00 or \$20.00 per ton for hay when we can make it for \$6.00 or \$7.00 per ton. All of these crops pay a higher percentage of profit than cotton, yet our best customers for grain and hay are the "all-cotton" farmers in our own county. Within the last two years we have sold carload after carload of pea-vine and sorghum hay for \$22.00 to \$25.00 per ton, while shredded corn fodder brought us in \$18.00 to \$19.00 per ton.

These are what might be termed "cash reasons," but there is another great reason, and that is that every one of these grain, hay and forage crops is needed in a proper crop rotation so that our land may grow better each year instead of "running down."



PART OF ONE OF OUR FIELDS OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN GROWING ON THE HASTINGS FARM

The Hastings Farm contains some 3,200 acres and in no single year does more than one-third of our acreage go into cotton. We plan just as carefully for our corn, oats and hay as for cotton.

The illustration above shows a part of one of the fields of the famous Hastings Prolific Corn on the Hastings Farm. This is not an exceptional showing for this variety, thousands of bushels of which we grow every season. No prize crop cultivation here, just regular out and out good business farming plus good seed corn planted. The crop shown above was planted for feeding purposes and from exactly the same quality of seed as we send out to our customers regularly.

With deep plowing, medium fertilizer, shallow cultivation through the growing season and the use of properly grown seed of varieties such as Hastings' Prolific you can have crops of corn that

will put you beyond the reach of the supply merchant every year. You can invariably have corn to sell instead of to buy.

If you plant cotton seed from fields such as we show in this catalogue you can grow just as many bales on half as many acres as you now cultivate and at a much less cost per pound.

It's a fact that millions of bales of cotton are produced every year at a cost of 12 cents per pound or upwards. With right seed of right varieties and with right cultivation 6 to 8 cents per pound is what it costs to grow cotton. The use of poor seed adds at least 3 cents to the cost of each pound of cotton the grower makes.

The use of poor seed corn cuts the yield per acre one-third to one-half and increases cost that much. We can't and you can't afford to keep loafing, thieving cotton or corn plants on your farms. We both need plants that will do a full season's work.

KEEPING BOOKS ON COTTON PLANTS

Most of you have heard the advice frequently passed out to farmers (and it's good advice) to keep books on their farm operations so that they may know which of their crops pay and which don't.

Our test and breeding-ground work on cotton and other crops presents a sure enough bookkeeping job.

First, is the variety test work. Each year over 60 varieties are planted separately. Records are kept on each variety from start to finish, showing everything that could possibly be shown—time of planting, per cent of stand, character of growth, first forms, of bloom and open bolls, number of bolls to plant on specified dates, percentage of diseased bolls, notes to boll, length, strength and percentage of lint and in the end the yield per acre.

Next to the general variety test, and a great deal more important from the plant breeder's standpoint, are 500 to 700 separate and distinct plots of cotton, ranging from a half acre each down to a few short rows each year. These plots are all grown from seed selections and hybrids that have been made or produced on our own grounds. These plots show some mighty interesting plants, the foundation of future varieties.

The same bookkeeping methods used on the general variety tests

apply to each one of these hundreds of different plots, but with even more detail, the records starting with planting and ending when the last lock is ginned.

Last and not least is the keeping of books or records on the individual or single plants. Every year our cotton expert makes from 2,000 to 2,500 selections of single plants that, so far as the eye can determine, give promise of being superior. Each one of these plants is specially tagged during the growing season, and records as to its growth and production kept. When the bolls are open the product of each plant is picked and bagged separately. During the winter months the product of these single plants is ginned separately, records being kept of percentage of seed and lint. The length of lint is measured and later its strength is tested on a costly and delicate machine made for that purpose. On these single plants records are kept on 41 different points on each one.

This bookkeeping on cotton on the large scale we conduct our plant-breeding work is a large job, but from these records we know all there is to be known about any one variety, or special selection of a variety or about these individual plants.



A SMALL SECTION OF OUR COTTON VARIETY TESTS ON THE HASTINGS FARM—EARLY VARIETIES ON RIGHT

This "keeping books" on cotton and other plants is a large and expensive job, but we do not shirk it, for it is the only way that we or any one else can get exact knowledge of the cotton plant. We often put more bookkeeping or written records on a single cotton plant than most farmers do on the work of their entire farm in a year.

This brings on the question of why we do it. Just this. Through these records we know exactly what we have ourselves and what we have to send you, and in no other way can we know.

The United States Department of Agriculture, through its Farm Demonstration Work and Boys' Corn Clubs in the South, is doing a magnificent work for better farming. One of its strongest points is teaching the importance of seed selection.

This is important as far as it goes, but it does not and can not go

half way, because no individual farmer has, or can afford to have, the right facilities to do this vitally important work right.

Above we spoke of making from 2,000 to 2,500 single plant selections each year, the seed cotton from each plant being kept and ginned separately. Now here is the point. These 2,500 plants were selected out of hundreds of thousands, because, so far as the eye of our cotton expert could see, they were superior plants. Just the sort of plants you would pick out for seed, but usually less than 500 of them proved to be worth keeping.

Don't misunderstand us. The selection of seed by a farmer in his field is not valueless. It's a big improvement over the old way of planting "run of the gin" seed, but it isn't one-half as effective as the purchase of seed from us, where every attention is given to seed-breeding by experts who are devoting a lifetime to this great work.

WE TAKE NO MAN'S WORD FOR IT

Every spring the catalogues of the seed houses are sent out with a good proportion of their pages devoted to various varieties of cotton and corn with claims made that they are "the best." The pages of the agricultural papers contain dozens of advertisements of cotton seed by farmers and growers, most of them claiming to have a "world beater" for yield of lint or some other point. They all claim to have the very best there is. They can't all be correct and we believe the majority of them are perfectly honest in stating what they think to be true. This comes about in this way: The seedsmen and dealers generally pick up seed from farmers and cotton growers and take the grower's word for it. Few of them have any personal knowledge of the crops which produced the seed they offer for sale.

The farmer or grower generally acts in good faith either in selling to a seedsman or dealer or to his brother farmer, but as a matter

of fact he seldom knows whether the variety of seed he has is up to reasonable standards or not because he has had little or no chance for comparison with other varieties.

The average production of lint is about 190 pounds per acre. A grower living in a section where 250 pounds or half a bale is considered a mighty good crop, either gets hold of or selects seed until it makes 350 or 400 pounds per acre and thinks honestly that he has got about the best thing going in cotton. He sees other farmers advertising seed and proceeds to do likewise, and he is honest in his statements so far as he knows the facts. He makes representation to the seedsman or seed dealer in the same way. He don't mean to mislead any one and the dealer generally doesn't care so long as the seed has a good appearance. As a matter of fact, neither seedsman, dealer nor farmer has the information they should have on this subject.



SMALL PART OF A FIELD OF OUR UNION BIG BOLL COTTON—HASTINGS' TEST AND BREEDING FARMS

Here's the difference between the Hastings business and others: **We take no man's word for these things.** We put all varieties to the test every year. We carry on larger and more extensive variety tests on cotton than does any Southern Experiment Station.

Every year we grow under rigid test conditions over 60 of the best and most widely known varieties. Every one of these is given a fair test, side by side with our own varieties under exactly the same conditions of soil, fertilizer and cultivation.

Our experience, covering five years of extensive variety test work, is that three-fourths of the alleged improved seed advertised and sold by dealers and farmers is so badly mixed that its only proper place is in an oil mill. It's no wonder that the planter buying that kind of seed thinks there's little or nothing in the talk of improved seed.

The real fact is that the planter who has been buying that kind of seed knows nothing about what really "bred up" seed is.

The low price (usually \$1.00 per bushel) catches him. Instead of being willing to pay, say \$2.00 for really good seed, he pays \$1.00 for essentially oil mill seed.

It's about time to quit being caught by the lower prices and go after actual "bred in the bone" value in seed of any and every kind.

Based on our variety test work covering past years, we want to state here that in our opinion the mass of the cotton seed and corn advertised for sale is so badly mixed and contains such large proportions of barren or nearly barren plants that its value is very doubtful. Our own work is not perfect, but our variety tests each year show a condition of ignorance as to what constitutes good cotton seed that is appalling, and it's no wonder that so much discredit has been cast on the question of value of improved seed.

OUR COTTON SEED BREEDING WORK

Our illustration below shows our cotton expert making the seed selections from the individual or single plants. You will note the small bags to the left of the roadway. Each bag contains such bolls from single plants that have been selected as being worth saving.

All through the growing season each cotton plant in the test and breeding fields and plots is watched closely, this constant inspection lasting from the time the seed is planted until the last lock is picked.

Every time a plant is seen giving evidence of marked superiority, that plant is tagged. These special plants are examined frequently and notes made. These field observations and records are kept up until the seed cotton is picked. The picking from these specially tagged plants is all done by experts and no cotton picker is allowed in these breeding and test plots until all this special selection work is done.

In all real work in plant-breeding we have to start with single plants. As stated on a previous page, 2,000 to 2,500 of these plant selections are made each year from hundreds of thousands of plants. After the field selection has been made of superior plants, the real inside, expert work begins.

The product of each of these plants is handled separately. The seed cotton from each is ginned separately on a special gin made for this purpose. The seed cotton from each plant is examined carefully to note the number of motes to boll, length of lint and strength of fibre and many other special points. Before ginning, the seed cotton from each plant is carefully weighed; the lint and seed are again weighed separately after ginning, on delicate scales made for this purpose.

On a previous page we have stated that, so far as cotton is concerned, any system of seed selection dependent on the eye alone won't produce desired results. The best evidence of this is the fact that each year we throw out four-fifths of the selections we make.

In our ginning tests alone we found the lint per cent. varying all the way from 17 per cent., about 1-6, to 49 per cent., almost even weight of seed and lint. These tests also show that in strength of lint some plants produce lint fully twice as strong as others. The difference in number of motes to the boll often makes a difference of 10 to 15 per cent. in the yield per acre. Resistance to disease often makes as high as 25 per cent difference in the yield.



OUR EXPERT COTTON BREEDER MAKING SPECIAL PLANT SELECTIONS ON THE HASTINGS' FARM

On page 8 will be found illustrations of a certain kind of "thief" cotton plants that steal the cotton grower's money. There are "thief" plants that steal in other ways, and it takes this special expert work to detect them.

One of the most important points in cotton breeding is lint per cent. Cotton growers want weight of lint, rather than seed. In our test work we have found that per cent. of lint in different plants of the same variety has varied from 17 to 49 per cent.

Just a few words here as to certain cotton variety claims in recent years. Many claims of very high per cent of lint have been made, also claims for length of lint. Both of these are important, but claims on these may be misleading and often are. It will profit you nothing to plant a variety for which claims are made of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch length of staple and find when picking time comes that your yield per acre is not more than half that of ordinary upland cotton planted in your neighborhood.

Neither will it profit you anything to plant a variety for which

exceedingly high per cent lint claims are made and then find at the end of the season that the yield per acre is hardly up to standard and that the length of the staple is so short that your cotton will come nearer being classed as "linters" than any of the recognized grades of upland cotton. These are things that happen every year, and these new varieties from unknown sources should be planted in limited areas until their value is proved.

Without going into detail as to all the points of this breeding work on cotton, there are four things we are constantly working on: Increase in yield per acre; increase in per cent of lint to seed; better quality, length and strength of staple; and last, but not least, the production of varieties of cotton that enable our friends in boll weevil districts to make paying cotton crops in spite of the weevil. We have no boll weevil in Georgia as yet, but we are ready for him when he comes, for we have varieties now making a bale per acre and over in the worst boll weevil districts of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi.

AND IT'S VERY GREAT VALUE TO YOU

It may seem a long call from our plant-breeding and seed-growing work to your farm, but it isn't.

We will be perfectly frank and open with you. We didn't establish this Plant-Breeding Department and the **Hastings Farm** because we specially wanted to, but just because we had to or else be content with furnishing our friends the same low grade, inferior, mixed seed of cotton, corn and other Southern staple crops that was (and is) being sold, simply because nobody was breeding it up and growing it right.

It has always been the **Hastings** business policy to keep considerably ahead of the procession. We studied these special points of the business for years. We were not satisfied with the cotton seed, corn, oats, etc., that we were sending out, although they were the very best obtainable in the South at that time.

We tried to get our contract growers to do the right kind of seed-growing. We failed, for every time the extra work necessary showed up Mr. Contract Grower would kick over the traces. In a word, we found it impossible to get right seed-growing work done by others.

The only thing left was to do it ourselves, and we are doing it.

It isn't cheap work. It costs thousands upon thousands of extra dollars each year, but we are getting results which we are passing along to you every time you order seed from us. Every seed buying customer gets the benefit of this breeding work and our present highly-organized seed-growing operations with thousands of acres under direct control, and an independent ginning system, where only one variety is ginned each season. We don't claim to be perfect, for plant-breeding is never finished, but each year shows marked improvement in our stocks.

It is certainly a satisfaction to us to have friends come into our store or write us saying: "Mr. Hastings, I never made over a bale of cotton per acre before. With your _____ cotton I got from a bale and a half to two bales per acre in my crop and my neighbors were astonished."

That kind of testimony comes from people planting our seed, the quality and prolificness of that seed being directly the result of our Plant-Breeding and Growing Work on the **Hastings Farm**.



MR. H. G. HASTINGS IN A FIELD OF UNION BIG BOLL COTTON GROWING ON HASTINGS' FARM

The kind and quality of our Plant-Breeding work is not being equaled anywhere in the world.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have visited us in past years and have made a very close examination of it. They tell us that it is the best they have ever seen. Representatives of foreign governments have inspected it in past years and, after seeing the fields of other so-called cotton seed growers and comparing them with ours, they ended up by placing large orders with us for shipment to their own countries.

This work of ours has an international reputation. It's "making

good" in the fullest sense of the word and we certainly wish it were possible for each one of you to carefully inspect it during late summer and fall each year when the crops near maturity.

Every one to whom this catalogue goes can get the benefit of it. Its results, in the shape of highly bred and rightly grown seed, are just as easily obtainable by the humblest "one-horse" farmer in any Southern State as they are by the strongest governments on earth with hundreds of millions of dollars back of them.

However, our work is valuable to you **only if you use it**. Otherwise it isn't worth a cent to you.

YOUR COTTON PLANTS THAT STEAL

Yes, that's exactly what we mean, the cotton plants in your fields; cotton plants that pick your pockets just as surely as a professional pickpocket would. What is worse is the fact that 99 out of 100 cotton growers don't realize it.

Four years ago we had the pictures of the two cotton plants shown below taken just to show how this stealing is done.

This matter of "thief" plants is a mighty serious one for all of us. Each one of us needs to get all we can from each acre and the only way to do it is to get each individual plant on that acre doing its full duty. We can't and you can't afford to tend and feed a set of thieves each year.

Further, thief plants are not confined to the cotton fields. They are in the corn fields, the oat fields, the wheat fields and every other kind of seed-bearing crop that is grown. The average yield per acre of all crops is far too low. Poor cultivation, improper or insufficient fertilizing is responsible for much of this low average, but the greatest cause of all is the number of "thief plants" in your and your neighbor's fields.

In our work on the Hastings' Farm, including the seed or plant breeding, the growing of the seed, and the general farm crops we find many things of special interest and this story of the "thief plants" given below is one of them.



This plant is "making" cotton at the rate of at least 2 bales per acre

The two plants shown above were taken from a row in our variety test grounds. They are of a much advertised variety, then and now, of small boiled early type. These two plants grew within six feet of each other in the same row; same land, same distance apart, same fertilizing and cultivation. Why the remarkable difference in the yield? One plant with over 60 bolls, making at the rate of two bales per acre or better, the other, so low in producing power that it would take nearly 20 acres of plants like that to make a bale. The plant on the left is a profitable paying plant, the one on the right a "thief plant" that steals the cotton grower's money.

The average yield of lint cotton per acre in the Cotton States is about 190 pounds per acre. Making all allowances for the slovenly "nigger and mule" style of cultivation on so many of these acres yet this is an alarmingly low average. It don't pay 50 cents per day for the labor put on those acres. What makes this average yield so low? What makes your yield low? Simply because the fields are full of these "thief plants," the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 boll plants that



It would take 20 acres or more like this to make one bale of cotton

take just as much land space, fertilizer and labor in cultivation as do the 20, 30, 40, 50 or more boll plants.

You know this to be true by your own experience. If you are making a half bale per acre or less your fields are full of these "thief plants" that are stealing your money. They are not paying for their "keep." They are "loafing" on you just as much as one of your farm hands would that stopped work and slept up in the shade half the day. You would fire that farm hand in a hurry if you caught him at it. Why don't you fire these thief plants out of your cotton fields?

Most people think that there is everything in a variety. Not true. Our variety test work, our special selection and study of individual or separate plants of the same variety shows up that there is as much difference between different plants of the same variety as there is between the president of a big city bank and the inmates of the county pauper farm. While there are few two boll plants, there are hosts of 3 to 6 boll plants, none of which earn their board and keep on your farm. Fire them now.

YOU ARE GROWING "THIEF PLANTS"

How many? Possibly you may think that this is none of our business. In one way it is none of our business, but we honestly want to see you and every other farmer in the Cotton Belt prosper in the fullest sense, and full prosperity can't come so long as a large part of your crop is composed of "thief" plants.

You probably have seed set aside for this year's planting. How many seeds from "thief" plants (10 bolls or less per plant) are there in that lot? Do you know? This is an absolutely fair question that you ought to ask yourself.

On a "Big Boll" basis it takes 18 or 20 bolls per plant to make a bale per acre, from 25 to 30 bolls of the small boll varieties, with a fair stand. How near does the seed you have been planting measure up to this requirement in cotton producing power? It's no strain on a cotton plant to make 25 bolls per plant. In our breeding work we have got to the point that any plant with less than 100 bolls is thrown out in average seasons.

We don't know of any farmer that would not be more than pleased to make $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bales per acre. You can do it with good cultivation, medium fertilizing and planting seed with prolific, heavy bearing qualities bred into it. The seed must be right to

make paying crops. Look at those pictures on the opposite page again. Both plants had an equal chance. It was a question of "blood," so to speak, that made the difference.

When we talk about a man that belongs to some prominent family that has done something of note, has distinguished himself in some way, we often say, "it's in the blood." That's exactly correct. It's in the blood, and the same natural law that makes one man a useful citizen and the other a "no account," worthless specimen of humanity runs through your cotton and corn fields. You have profitable plants and you have "thief plants."

The State can't very well kill off the useless or worse than useless men and women that are a drag on humanity, but you can get rid of the "thief plants" in your fields. We have seed that is not full of "thief plants." Our careful, painstaking seed breeding, selection and careful seed growing cleans them out. It's our business to do this kind of work. You are frequently advised by agents of your State and the United States Department of Agriculture to select your own seed. That's mighty good advice, but why take the several years necessary to bring up your seed when you can reach the quality you want in one season buying from us? We have been at this for years. "Thief plants" don't grow in our seed fields.

A GREAT SCIENTIFIC COTTON EXPERT'S OPINION

No man in the United States is better posted on cotton both from a scientific standpoint and that of an actual, practical cotton grower than is Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, formerly Professor of Cotton Industry in the State College of Agriculture of Georgia, and who was appointed Director of the Georgia Experiment Station this past year. Professor DeLoach is no stranger to tens of thousands of Georgia farmers who have met him at Farmers' Institutes all over Georgia during the last four years. Over one hundred thousand readers of the Southern Ruralist profited by his exceptionally interesting series of articles on cotton growing published during the spring of 1910. Personally we would rather take his opinion on cotton growing and breeding than any man in this country. Our expert in charge of our cotton breeding work studied several years under Prof. DeLoach at Athens. Prof. DeLoach has been very much interested in this cotton breeding work of ours and frequently visits our farms. He knows exactly what we are doing along the line of improvement of cotton seed and plant breeding. Below we publish extracts from letters from Prof. DeLoach following visits to the Hastings' Farm in 1910, 1911 and 1912.

Letters From Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach

Formerly of Georgia State College of Agriculture
and now Director of the Georgia Experiment Station

Messrs. H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Athens, Ga., October 31, 1910.

Gentlemen—My last visit to your seed trial farm on October 14th impressed on me the possibilities of the great good that must result from the work you are doing.

These seed trials and demonstration experiments in connection with the seed business is a new enterprise in the South, and it strikes me as being the only possible way to make a close study of what you offer for sale in the way of farm crops and garden seeds. I thoroughly enjoyed going over the three thousand acres of land in Troup County now set aside to grow special seed from your stock.

Most of the work I had the pleasure of looking over was the cotton breeding, showing the great necessity for careful selection and cultivation as well as fertilization to keep up good strains of cotton. It would not be exaggerating to say you would average two and a half to three bales per acre on some of your plots planted with your specially selected seed. This shows that in order to get the best producing plants in a field you must go to the field with a knowledge of the plant and make intelligent selections for special points of improvements. In order to offer cotton seed for sale, one should have first-hand knowledge of the varieties and their rank. I counted the forty-two separate varieties in your trial grounds as they grew side by side, and could not help but be impressed by the enthusiastic way in which your expert in charge of the work went about a study of these varieties. He showed me where he had planted one row each from seed from ten different plants selected from one of the best varieties and had gotten ten distinct types of cotton from the one variety. I looked carefully over this and could hardly believe it was possible to get such results. But this is just why the average cotton growers cannot fix a type of cotton. They do not understand the importance of showing how much variation there is in a given variety and then getting the average and working to fix that. The "one plant selection," or the making of a new type from one plant selected out of a given variety, has been done for many years, and in fact most of the so-called varieties originated in this way. But this is not sufficient to fix your type. The progeny of the selected plant should be tested by the "plant to row" method till the desired type has been fixed, and rigid selection kept up. Here is where you have the great advantage over the farmer, viz.: in having a man to do this special work; an expert who does nothing else.

Yours respectfully,
R. J. H. DeLOACH,
Professor of Cotton Industry, Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Prof. DeLoach, following his custom, kept in touch with this work during 1911, and in reply to an inquiry from us last fall wrote us on November 6, 1911, as follows:

"Replying to your favor of the 4th inst., I can only say that Mr. Starr's work on your cotton breeding this year impressed me as being fully up to the standard that you have set for this work. He is at present thoroughly in line with the work and becomes each year more efficient, and in this meets my expectations. The way he has planned his work to follow up the progeny of his plant-to-row tests of last year is exceedingly interesting and I think ought to give some valuable results. I am also impressed with the way he is keeping his records of the work he is doing. This is half the battle in successful breeding and should be stressed always."

On October 7, 1912, Prof. DeLoach writes: "After returning on yesterday from your Seed Farm and Test Plots I feel a new interest in the future development of Georgia and the South. The work that your expert is doing in the development of the new strains of cotton proved as interesting to me as on my former visits and helped to convince me that the venture is proving everything you could wish for it. It is not only money well spent in the development of better cotton, but through your large farm is carrying greater success to the farmers at large."

100-BOLL PLANTS FOR STOCK SEED

A year ago our cotton expert in charge made an announcement to us that marked the most important point in the development in cotton breeding ever reached. He said: "Our cotton seed breeding has now reached a point where we will throw out every cotton plant for stock seed that has produced less than 100 bolls per plant under general field culture." Please stop and think a minute just how much that means. Compare it with the best plants you had in your field, and see the difference. For all of our special work each plant has to be a producer of 100 bolls or more, and we have had them up to 200 bolls and over.

How does this kind of seed breeding compare with the "thief" plant shown on the opposite page? How does it compare with your

own fields last summer, or any summer when you had the biggest kind of a bumper crop?

Before we began this special seed or plant breeding work we knew there was something wrong about cotton, but our general idea was that the trouble was mostly from poor cultivation and fertilizing. While these have their effect it wasn't until we got right down to a study of separate plants in the field that we found out the real trouble, the trouble that made low yields in even the best of varieties. It was the number of "thief" plants that infest every field. There are "thief" plants in all kinds of crops, "thief" cotton plants, "thief" corn plants, "thief" oat plants, etc., but the easiest for you to detect is the "thief" cotton plant.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP

A Sure Enough Money-Making Cotton for the Planter



Three Bolls from Our HASTINGS' Sure Crop Cotton. About One-Half Natural Size.

A SURE AND DEPENDABLE MONEY-MAKER

We have talked about **Hastings' Sure Crop** as being a money-making cotton for the planter for many years. It's one of the varieties that gets a large acreage on the **Hastings' Farm**. Please do not confuse this variety with a small-bolled variety sold under the name of "Money-Maker." **Hastings' Sure Crop** is a true big boll cotton, the open bolls shown above from a photograph being just about one-half natural size. It's a real, first-class, dependable cotton, one that you can always depend on to put money in the bank from. Big bolls and the plants full of them.

For twelve years we have grown and watched **Sure Crop**, and every year we grow it we like it just as well, and our cotton seed buying friends think just the same as we do about it.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled cotton, four and five locks (mostly five). It's easy to get varieties of cotton that make good crops under favorable conditions, but what you want is a cotton that makes good crops in unfavorable seasons. **Sure Crop** is such a variety.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled four and five-lock cotton. It has been bred up to stand either very dry or very wet seasons and it does it. It fruits heavily and from the ground up; begins opening medium early and bears heavily throughout the entire season. It stands severe windstorms without losing the lint, at the same time it is easy to pick. It will make 35 to 38 per cent lint. **Sure Crop** is well worthy to stand beside our other great varieties—**Mortgage-Lifter**, **Bank Account**, **Union Big Boll**, and **Upright**. **Sure Crop** was originated by a grower well up in the cotton-growing section. Starting with high-grade, big-boll cotton, he crossed it with other varieties, giving it greater hardiness and heavy bearing qualities. Remember, **Sure Crop**, as well as our other great varieties, are all grown in the red hill section of Georgia. Cotton seed grown up in this

NOT FOR LOW WET LAND

Don't plant on low wet land, unless rows are 6 feet apart. It's a strong vigorous grower and fine for rather high dry land.

section has a vigor that has no equal in any seed grown elsewhere in the Cotton States. It possesses heavy bearing qualities and a freedom from disease that is not found in any seed grown elsewhere. If you doubt this, plant some seed of **Sure Crop** side by side with the common cotton you have been planting and see the difference. You will find out, as some of our customers write us, that "the improved seed would be cheap at \$5.00 per bushel."

In a cotton growing contest carried on by us several years ago Mr. Eugene Burton, of Lee County, Alabama, grew 1,793 pounds of seed cotton from 1 pound of **Sure Crop** planted. L. Y. & J. T. Montgomery, the largest cotton factors of Yazoo City, Miss., were so pleased with **Sure Crop** after first planting it that they placed an order with us for 4,000 pounds of seed. The lint of **Sure Crop** is especially long, soft and silky, and in markets where cotton is actually graded will bring a premium over most varieties; sometimes as high as \$6.00 per bale.

The stock of seed of **Sure Crop** we have each season is mostly grown on the **Hastings' Farm**, ginned in our own gin and stored by itself in one seed house. We have never had finer seed of this variety than we have this year, the crop being picked almost without rain on it. Seed are large and plump and have not been heated.

If you plant **Sure Crop** cotton you are sure of a crop in spite of drought and unfavorable weather conditions. If you plow your land deep and use reasonable amounts of fertilizer you are sure of a big crop with this variety. We have been with this variety twelve years, know it like a book, have praised it highly in the past and have not a word to take back. Further, we plant it very largely on the **Hastings' Farms** for a paying crop, which shows our personal opinion of it.

Sure Crop—8 Bales on 3 Acres

One of the most remarkable yields of cotton made in the State of Alabama was with **Sure Crop**.

Mr. Joe L. Case of Porterdale, Alabama, in writing us said: "I regret the death of my father, D. C. Case, which occurred January 12th. During his life he spoke highly of your seed, and in the fall of 1911 received a premium of \$100.00 on account of growing over eight bales of cotton on three acres. Hastings' Sure Crop Cotton on the three acres in question."

Jos. E. Prince of Lee County, Alabama, also wrote us: "Sure Crop Cotton is the best I have ever seen, to take one year after another. It will come as near making a crop every year as any I ever saw, and I wouldn't use any other. I have gotten the top of the market and it is the easiest cotton to pick I ever had. It won't fall from rain and wind like other kinds do."

Mr. B. F. Kormgay, Duplin County, North Carolina, wrote us February 4, 1913, as follows: "I have been planting Sure Crop for the last four or five years and have always been able to make a bale and over with it per acre. The past year on 3 acres made six 480-pound bales. I think it all around the best cotton I ever planted."

SURE CROP STANDS TEST OF TIME

We introduced Sure Crop Cotton twelve years ago and all through these years it has been one of the steadiest sellers we have had.

During that time probably one hundred or more alleged varieties of cotton have been introduced, most of them with a great flourish of advertising proclaiming them to be "world-beaters," best-of-all, etc. Where are they now? You can count on the fingers of one

hand the number that have come anywhere near "making good" in these twelve years and are now known generally.

Why do so few of these introductions get general public approval? Because they have nothing back of them in "breeding" and growth. They have served their purpose when the promoter or introducer has unloaded on the public his seed for a year or so, gets tired of taking care of his crops and lets it go.

Such is not the history of Hastings' Sure Crop Cotton. It was a mighty good cotton twelve years ago, but it has steadily been worked on and bred up each year since then. Every year we have made it more regular in growth; each year saw more bolls and bigger bolls with better length and per cent of lint; every year customers came back to us for new pure seed of Sure Crop to renew their planting stock.

Sure Crop Cotton has stood the test of time simply because we kept working it up to something better year by year instead of letting it run down as is the common practice.

Sure Crop Cotton of 1914 is as much better than the Sure Crop Cotton we introduced in 1902 as the Sure Crop Cotton of 1902 was ahead of the "run of the gin" seed of 1902, that came from any sorry negro renter's crop. There is high quality in every pound and bushel of it in our warehouses here in Atlanta. Every seed of Sure Crop is chuck full of reproducing power, just the kind of reproducing power you need on your place to make good paying crops in any kind of a growing season.

We know exactly what is in every bushel of Sure Crop seed for every bushel of it we have for sale has the reproducing power that will make you big paying crops if you will give it a decent chance on your farm in the way of cultivation and fertilizing.

PRICES SURE CROP COTTON

paid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

Pound, postpaid, 35½ cents; 3 pounds, postpaid to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel (30 lbs., Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

2nd AND 3rd HAND SEEDS

We want to say just a few words here that are of prime importance to every seed buying farmer. It's plain facts. Variety names as applied to different kinds of cotton, corn, etc., mean little or nothing. It's a question whether you can afford to take chances buying second or third hand seed.

We are in the seed business to make our living, growing and selling seed. We have hundreds of thousands of customers. Ours is the only firm in this country maintaining a seed and plant breeding department in connection with the seed business. It costs us a great deal more money to produce a well bred, high grade article of seed, fit to plant, than it does seed from an ordinary farm cotton or corn crop.

Now it's human nature for you to want to get planting seed for less money than the prices we ask. We have no quarrel with any man on that score. It's also human nature for us to want to get the cost of our seed breeding and seed growing, and a profit added, for our seeds, and the right kind of seed growing, seed selling and handling is a great deal more expensive than nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand of you dream. That's nothing but fair.

We started out by saying this: COTTON VARIETY NAMES MEAN NOTHING, and we stand by it absolutely, so far as it applies to regularity of growth, reasonable purity of seed and prolificness of the plants, or their producing power.

Following out the human nature which is a part of you, you see, for instance, some Sure Crop or Mortgage Lifter Cotton listed in this catalogue at say, \$1.50 per bushel, in 10 bushel lots. It looks like a mighty big price when you have just sold your own seed to an oil mill buyer at 35 or 40 cents per bushel. You want some Mortgage Lifter Cotton, however. You find in looking over your agricultural papers or some other catalogue that some one else is advertising Mortgage Lifter or some other Hastings' variety at \$1.00 per bushel or sometimes less. Your natural conclusion is that there is a chance to save money. Possibly a neighbor of yours got seed from Hastings two or three years before and you will go over to his farm and buy some seed from him at 75 cents or \$1.00 per bushel and save money. It's true that you do save a little money in purchase price; possibly 50 or 75 cents on the bushel necessary to plant an acre. Do you save money though on the entire transaction? You do not. You are a loser every time in a deal like that. Why? Because such seed planted and grown under even good cultivation will make 200 to 300 pounds less seed cotton per acre than will seed which we produce under our system of breeding and seed growing.

This does not take into consideration the further loss you get through mixtures that invariably occur in public gins. It is an absolute impossibility to keep seed anywhere near pure with the present system of public ginning.

When you buy seed of Mortgage Lifter, Sure Crop or any other variety of cotton or corn from an advertising farmer or a cut-price seed dealer at a lower price, you are not really buying Hastings' seed, you are simply buying a variety name at a lower price. You are not getting the same or as good seed as we would sell you by a long shot, and you are the loser when your crop is harvested.

Variety names mean little or nothing under these circumstances. The real thing that you want to buy is the reproducing power in the seed; the power in that seed to make you 100, 200 or even 250 pounds more lint cotton per acre with the same cost of labor and fertilizer that you were putting into the crop before. That is the only reason on God's green earth why you should spend money for seed with us or anyone else. The idea in seed-buying is to get something better than you have already. You can never buy a first-class mule for \$100.00 when the mule market says "\$200.00." You can't get a pair of good calfskin shoes for a "brogan" price. You can't buy a first-class, pure bred Berkshire pig for a "razorback shoat" price and you do not expect to. Then why expect that you can do any different in cotton seed, corn or any other kind of seed-buying? It's not a question of the seed cost at first that really counts. It's what you get out of it in the crop that counts; where the profit to you on the transaction comes in. If you want to buy, for instance, Broadwell cotton, the place to buy it is not from Hastings or a farmer who advertises it, but from Broadwell himself. The place to buy real genuine cotton seed or seed corn of the Hastings varieties is from Hastings and not from any Tom, Dick or Harry with no seed growing or selling reputation to sustain and who is ninety-nine times out of one hundred only selling you a second or third hand variety name instead of seed with the right producing power and it's the producing power rather than the name that you want to buy. These things are facts. If you will stop and think you will know they are facts.

Quit buying variety names at a cut price if you have been doing it in the past, and go to headquarters for the real thing: Hastings for Hastings' varieties; to others who are known producers and breeders for their particular kinds or varieties. In that way you are safe and in that way only. Variety names mean little or nothing. It's not what a variety is called that really interests you, it's what it actually is in producing power in your fields.



HASTINGS' MORTGAGE LIFTER COTTON

HONEST CONFESSION BY A DOUBTER

We print below a letter from an Alabama man that we can class up as an honest doubter. We are laying stress on this because there are actually hundreds of thousands just like him in the Cotton Belt, cotton growers who honestly doubt there being anything in the whole improved cotton seed business.

We want to say right here that based on much of the seed sold as "Improved" there is reason for their doubts, for there is mighty little of the seed sold by dealers and advertising farmers that is anywhere near what it should be.

Mr. C. B. Elliott of Columbiana, Shelby County, Alabama, wrote us on July 20, 1913, as follows: "Please send me your 'Corn Book.' I have been one of those farmers who planted the same seeds from the gin and kept the same for years. This year I had seed to buy. I bought from a man your Mortgage Lifter. I planted it on our County Poor Farm, as I am keeper of same.

"I expected the cotton to grow 6 or 8 inches high, and now at this date in the poorest land it is 20 inches and in the best land three feet high, and is the best formed cotton I have ever grown. I paid 50 cents per bushel for the seed, and I thought it highway robbery when I paid it. Now I would not have regretted it had I paid \$2.00 per bushel, and you may expect order for seed for my 1914 crop from you."

HOW \$17.50 MADE \$332.50 IN SEVEN MONTHS

We spoke above of the thousands who think they can't afford to pay over 50 cents to a dollar a bushel for seed to plant their regular crop. Some say it's all right for use in crops being grown for prizes or under specially good cultivation, but it won't do for "regular" crops. **They are dead wrong.** It does pay, and to prove it we are again going to call attention to the experience of Mr. Ivey, of Wilkinson County, Georgia, that has been given before in our catalogue. Mr. Ivey wanted to find out whether it paid to use good seed—not in any prize contest, but in just plain ordinary farm culture, and he thought he would risk a few dollars finding out whether good, selected seed paid or not. He sent us \$17.50 for 10 bushels of Mortgage Lifter Seed in the spring. On October 17th Mr. Ivey wrote us as follows:

"I bought of you last spring 10 bushels of Mortgage-Lifter Cotton Seed and had it dropped in hills. I have now picked eleven bales and have 2 or 3 bales yet to pick. I had two croppers, each with the same amount of the same kind of land. Theirs was planted in common cotton seed, with the same cultivation and fertilizer. Theirs is about all picked out and one has 6 and the other 7 bales. Mortgage-Lifter will double the yield over common cotton. My second picking made 39 pounds of lint to 100 pounds of seed cotton."

MORTGAGE LIFTER BIGGEST

This variety is a superb main crop variety, but should not be planted where extra earliness is desired or on low cold bottom lands where heavy weed growth is made. On rich or damp lands this variety makes a large and heavy growth, but on dryer soils and uplands it is almost unbeatable for a main crop variety. It is a true, big balled, five-lock cotton with an exceptionally long and fine fibre for an upland or short staple cotton. This variety, while firmly set in the boll and holding up well in wind storms, is easily picked, some of our Texas growers who planted it saying that 350 to 400 pounds are easily picked per day.

Mortgage-Lifter makes from 37 to 40 per cent lint. This fact, combined with its extra heavy bearing qualities, makes it one of the finest varieties that ever originated in the South. The plant grows large and strong; it roots deeply and is a wonderful variety to resist dry weather. It grows close and upright and the experience of our customers who have planted Mortgage-Lifter the past ten years shows that it yields two to three times as much as the ordinary varieties with the same cultivation.

We introduced Mortgage-Lifter in 1902. It was a good cotton then, but our work of "breeding it up" has gone on steadily every year, and our seed for your 1914 planting (far better than ever before) is just as far ahead of the Mortgage-Lifter of 1902 as it was ahead of the common "run of the gin" seed. It is today the only highly bred up variety of white seeded, big balled cotton there is in

Alabama "Your Mortgage-Lifter and Sure Crop Cottons are good enough for me. Planted both about April 15th; used no fertilizer except a few loads of barnyard manure on two-thirds of an acre—gave it just common cultivation, and will get a bale per acre."—Isaiah Strong, Hale County.

South Carolina "Please send 1913 catalogue. Have been planting Mortgage-Lifter and find it the best cotton I ever planted. I want to give you a big order."—E. E. Smith, Lee County.

Mr. W. Thompson, Greenville County, writes: "My Mortgage-Lifter Cotton was the admiration of every one who saw it. Stood drought better than any I had planted."

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

Every year we run up against cotton growers who say: "I can't afford to pay over 50 or 75 cents per bushel for planting seed." There never was a bigger mistake than to think that.

Now these men are absolutely honest in their belief on this subject and it's not altogether strange that they do feel so just after selling their own seed to an oil mill at 30 to 40 cents per bushel.

Most farmers can't get rid of the idea that when they buy a bushel of cotton seed that they are just buying 30 pounds dead weight of seed, and it is not strange that they feel that way when asked to pay \$1.50 to \$2.00 for 30 pounds of cotton seed.

Here's the difference. When you buy a bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight) of cotton seed from Hastings' you are not simply buying 30 pounds of cotton seed. You are buying 30 pounds of "reproducing power" that will increase your yield of lint cotton per acre 100 to 300 pounds over what you have been getting. That's really what you are buying when you buy seed of cotton, corn or anything else, not just so many pounds or bushels of anything, but "reproducing power."

The letter from Mr. Elliott shows an honest doubter convinced in spite of the fact that he did not get the seed direct from Hastings, but second or third hand from a neighbor. Mr. Elliott, who used to think 50 cents a bushel was highway robbery, says he would not have regretted paying \$2.00 after seeing results.

No prize cultivation here, just plain, ordinary, every-day sort of cultivation. Hastings' seed made 7 Bales more Cotton under exactly the same conditions than the common seed did.

Cotton, at the time Mr. Ivey sold, was worth 10 cents per pound, and as a result of his use of our seed he had 7 extra bales, worth \$350.00, as a direct profit on his investment of \$17.50—6 or 7 months before. It beats every "get rich quick scheme" that has ever been put out. It paid Mr. Ivey big and it will pay you just as large profits.

While we believe in highest culture and good fertilization, we want to impress you strongly with the profit from the use of our selected, high grade seed. In Mr. Ivey's case not an extra cent was spent for labor or cultivation; the land and fertilizer was the same, yet he had just double what the others had who planted common seed. The \$17.50 he spent in the spring made him a direct cash profit of \$332.50 by fall. He doubled this yield simply by using good seed. You can do the same in 1914 if you get seed direct from us, seed that is being closely selected and bred up every year. One of your neighbors may have gotten seed of us 2 or 3 years ago, but the chances are that it has "gone back" and will make 25 to 50 per cent less than our own growth, for with ordinary culture and the mixture of seed in public gins, pure, high grade seed is an impossibility except from original sources of supply.

BOLLED MAIN CROP COTTON

the country. It has the longest lint of any short staple cotton and has brought as high as 11½ cents per pound as against a general market price of 9½ cents. A little point like this made a difference of \$8.12 in the selling price of a 500-pound bale.

While we do not recommend Mortgage-Lifter for boll weevil sections some of the best reports we have ever had on it have come from the heart of boll weevil sections.

Mr. Chas. F. Green of Hill County, Texas, in making a report to us of his cotton crop, said: "I raised 6,730 pounds of seed cotton from one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter Seed. If any one can beat that without irrigation or fertilizer, with Mexican boll weevil to cut off the top crop, they are welcome to the prize. I will say that it is the best cotton I ever saw. I would have made \$20.00 more per acre on every acre I planted if I had got all my cotton seed from you, as that is the amount I got over and above my own cotton with your Mortgage-Lifter. It would have paid me well to have paid you \$5.00 per bushel to plant my crop. I got nearly double with your seed just as you said in your catalogue. You can hardly over-estimate your seed."

Mr. J. E. Routh, Washington County, Texas, says: "Enclosed find check for \$15.00 for 10 bushels of Mortgage-Lifter Cotton Seed. In 1906 I had 40 acres of this cotton in the Brazos bottoms and made 63 bales."

Arkansas "Mortgage-Lifter Cotton we got from you gave perfect satisfaction and we are going to need 5 to 10 tons of seed next season. Have been planting this about 5 years and like it better than any other."—Haywood Farm Co., Jefferson County.

Texas "I like Mortgage-Lifter fine. Planted late it made a bale per acre."—John Fields, Smith County. "Mortgage-Lifter sure is fine. Large bolls, easy to pick and turns out better at the gin than any cotton I have seen. Makes a third more than others."—J. P. Hickman, Anderson County.



HASTINGS' BANK ACCOUNT COTTON

OUR "BANK ACCOUNT" COTTON

OUR EARLIEST EXTRA EARLY, VERY PROLIFIC COTTON

This was the fourth distinct variety of cotton introduced by us, and in many respects it is our best. It is the result of eleven years of close breeding and selection, and a glance at our illustration on the opposite page, reproduced from a photograph of a single stalk, shows just what can be done with our "BANK ACCOUNT" Cotton here in North Georgia under good cultivation.

Our "BANK ACCOUNT" is an extra early, medium size boll, mostly five locks, and does not blow or drop out easily as does every other extra early variety except Rosser No. 1.

Our "BANK ACCOUNT" is not a chance variety. It was bred with a distinct purpose in view. We wanted a variety earlier than the King Extra Early, medium sized bolls that were reasonably storm-proof; open foliage to let the sun in so that bolls would open quickly when grown; a prolific cotton that would equal in yield any of our later big boll varieties and produce a quality of lint that would sell at the top-of-market prices. All these good qualities are combined in the "Bank Account" together with deep-rooting and drought-resisting powers. It's the one extra early variety for a safe crop.

A COTTON FOR BOLL WEEVIL SECTIONS

Gets Ahead of the Boll Weevil Our "Bank Account" is the cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil has any chance to get in his work, and for this reason the "Bank Account" cotton is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the cotton growers in boll weevil sections. Every year the weevil moves east. If you are already in a boll weevil section you need this new variety. It opens earlier than King Extra Early and it don't blow out or drop out like King. Its bolls are larger. It's a heavier bearer and makes better and longer lint. It roots deeply, resisting both drought and storms. It branches well and has light open foliage, letting in the sun perfectly to all parts of the plant. It don't have dense shade for Mr. Boll Weevil to hide away in. This gets you ahead of the boll weevil in boll weevil sections, and in any section it enables you to market long before any other variety is ready.

An All-Purpose Cotton It has been truthfully said that there is no one variety of cotton best for all sections, all lands and all seasons, but our "Bank Account" cotton will come nearer being an all-purpose cotton for all sections than anything we have ever seen. We have tried it under all sorts of soil conditions from Middle Georgia to the Tennessee line, in uplands and in bottoms, and it has "made good" everywhere it has been planted. It possesses a vigor that enables it to go on and make a fair crop when other varieties have died out completely from droughts. It is hardy, remarkably so. Every cotton farmer east of the Mississippi River knows the difficulties experienced in getting a stand in 1907. Four or five plantings were frequently necessary, and even with that the stands were poor. Every one of our growers of the "Bank Account" cotton got an almost perfect stand with the first planting in 1907. You can't find a harder, more vigorous, more prolific cotton than "Bank Account."

Bale or More Per Acre in the Boll Weevil Districts

Louisiana has probably suffered more from the boll weevil than any of the other States. Read the following from one of our customers writing to the Southern Ruralist. E. E. Robinson, DeSoto Parish, La., wrote: "Before the boll weevil came our land would yield one-half bale per acre of common cotton. The first year they came we made 2 bales on 15 acres. We quit raising it for two years. Last year we planted 15 acres again, 13 acres in big boll cotton, from which we gathered four bales; 2 acres in 'New Bank Account' Cotton which we bought from H. G. Hastings & Co. We made 2 bales from those 2 acres regardless of Mr. Weevil." That tells the story exactly. Bank Account makes a good crop before the weevil can destroy it. Bank Account fruits faster than Boll Weevils breed.

W. Edwards, Wharton County, Texas, writes us: "Have tried Bank Account for two years right in the boll weevil district; also the leaf worm to bother besides being very dry. I am satisfied with results and will plant more next year. I gather a bale and over each year in spite of weevil and can recommend it to all farmers in the boll weevil districts."

W. E. Kemp, Choctaw County, Alabama, says: "A poor season for cotton, yet I will get one bale per acre and we have the weevil to contend with."

R. M. Dunn, Grant Parish, Louisiana, writes us: "I got 1,510 pounds of seed cotton per acre, planting Bank Account. I could get 50 pounds more to the acre by scraping it over."

What Pleased Planters Say About Bank Account

Alabama A. D. Chancellor, Cherokee County: "Am getting good results from 'Bank Account' planted May 20th and had damaging drought in July and August. Have already picked more cotton than has been taken from same land in any one season for 15 years and will get 5 to 6 bales more." F. D. Hayles, Escambia County: "It makes well to top of stalk. From 6½ acres have gained 2,628 pounds lint, have still 1,400 pounds seed cotton and a light picking." Thos. J. Lovvorn, Randolph County: "It has more bolls to the stalk than any cotton I ever saw." J. H. Rollins, Houston County: "I planted one acre in 'Bank Account.' Have gathered 2,000 pounds seed cotton. Drought cut it off one-third." D. M. Jones, Autauga County: "I have made no mistake in getting 'Bank Account.' No trouble to make a bale per acre. 1,250 pounds seed cotton made 510-pound bale." F. Ward, Geneva County: "Bought 1 bushel 'Bank Account' last year, planted one acre and picked from it 2,085 pounds seed cotton. Won the gold prize offered by the Times-Herald for best acre of cotton."

Georgia "Bank Account" is a wonder in these North Georgia hills. Was in the ground during the snow, sleet and freeze in April. Came up fairly well; had blooms on July 8th; open bolls September 1st. It's early, prolific and fine lint. It turned out 43% lint.—A. C. Hawkins, Gwinnett County. M. F. Davis, Merriwether County, writes: "Some of the oldest farmers say Bank Account is the best cotton they ever saw. I want to grow 10 bales on 5 acres next year."

Louisiana L. L. Perdue, Union Parish: "Sorry I didn't get enough to plant my entire crop. The 'Bank Account' is the cotton for boll weevil districts." R. C. Corbin, West Carroll Parish: "Common cotton is making ¼ to ½ bale per acre."

'Bank Account' 508 pounds lint per acre. That's the difference." Levy Tassin, Avoyelles Parish: "'Bank Account' has given the best results. Made three-fourths bale per acre and boll weevils were fierce." J. H. Meyers, Catahoula Parish: "'Bank Account' cotton beat everything around here. I made 6,309 pounds seed cotton on five acres. My neighbor, on five acres, made with ———'s Improved, 215 pounds."

Mississippi T. M. Manning, Hinds County: "'Bank Account' O. K. Planted May 27th, made 2,263 pounds lint from 1 bushel seed." J. M. Adams, Jones County: "I will get 8 bales from 6 acres, 3 of those acres made 5 bales." L. A. Boggan, Simpson County: "I planted 1½ acres ridge pine land. Have picked 3,126 pounds and am good for 1,000 more." R. E. Cameron, Panola County: "Will make 2,400 pounds seed cotton per acre." S. C. Edwards, Leake County: "Well pleased with 'Bank Account.' It's the best cotton I ever tried and can highly recommend it, especially in boll weevil sections. It is certainly earlier than the King and produces much more to the acre."

Texas R. H. Allen, Grimes County: "Never saw anything make so fast. Does its work so quick boll weevil can't keep it from making crop." A. O. Armstead, Houston County: "The best variety one can plant in boll weevil districts. A great linter; forms bolls with unusual rapidity." R. B. Knight, Sabine County: "It made bale per acre where only half bale had been made before." P. Kelly, Anderson County: "'Bank Account' simply fine. Made 6 bales of 540 pounds each from 4 acres, and it only had one rain. People here offer me \$3.00 bushel for the seed. I want \$4.00. Am thankful to you for your fine cotton."

A 40 TO 43 PER CENT LINT COTTON

Six years is a pretty fair test on what cotton will do. Every year its heavy per cent of lint is a surprise to those who plant it. In the six years we have grown it the crops have never averaged less than 40 and two years as high as 43 per cent of lint.

For Cold Bottom Lands There are hundreds of thousands of acres of cold bottom lands that are risky to plant in cotton. Plantings on this sort of land are necessarily late and much of the time the crop is lost because the bolls won't open. "Bank Account" cotton is just the right variety to make a perfectly safe crop on bottom lands. Its naturally open growth and light foliage lets the sun in and the cotton opens just as well as it does on the uplands. We had a field planted on cold bottom land in North Georgia. It made a fine crop from May 26th planting and killing frost on October 13th, and it opened perfectly.

PRICES New "Bank Account" Cotton, pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3-pound package, postpaid, \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; 1 bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight), \$1.75; 10 bushels, \$15.00. 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' UNION BIG BOLL COTTON

The Cotton That Co-operates

Three years ago we introduced our New Union Big Boll Cotton and made certain statements in regard to it. We reprint exactly what we said in our 1911 catalogue below for we have not a word to take back that we said then. We said at that time in our catalogue:

"We have been working with all kinds and varieties of cotton for a great many years. We have made a special study of the big boll varieties, recognizing that they had many desirable points that could never be 'bred' into the small boll sorts.

"We feel fully justified in naming this variety the 'Union' Big Boll Cotton. In it are united more good points that go to make up a perfectly desirable big boll cotton for the planter than have ever been combined in any one variety of cotton before.

"It is a true type of big boll cotton, the bolls running 55 to 60 to the pound. The seed are white, with greenish tinge and are medium in size. It has good lint and the lint per cent is from 38 to 40, remarkably high for a genuine big boll variety. It is a genuine 4 to 5 lock, easy to pick, yet storm resistant cotton. It is a remarkably healthy variety, very resistant to diseases affecting the cotton plant. The bolls and the fibre develop almost perfectly. This variety shows less 'motes' than any other variety in our test grounds where 42 varieties were grown.

"We don't force cotton in our test grounds with excessive fertiliz-

ing. We give good cultivation. 'Union' Big Boll turned us in our variety test work 784 pounds of lint per acre, a good bale and a half. Under high fertilizing, such as not one cotton grower in a thousand would be willing to give, we have made it turn out at the rate of over 4 bales per acre. We don't want to set that as a standard for you or any one else unless you are ready to give it practically 'garden cultivation.' If you use good methods of cultivation and fair fertilizing you can reasonably expect 1½ to 2 bales per acre from 'Union' Big Boll. It won't do it on washed out hillside lands, plowed 3 to 4 inches deep, and fertilized with 200 pounds of 8-2-2 guano per acre. You nor anybody else can get big yields from starved-out plants of cotton or anything else.

"The great underlying principle of that great organization the 'Farmers' Union,' is co-operation. It's a grand principle and needs a wider application than it gets. Now our new 'Union' Big Boll Cotton is the best big boll cotton on the market, but you must do your part. If you want to get in and stay in the bale and a half to two bales per acre class you can, by planting 'Union' Big Boll and then co-operating with it by deep plowing, liberal fertilizing, right cultivation. If you do your part 'Union' Big Boll will co-operate with you to the fullest extent in turning to you the most profitable crop of cotton you ever made."

It Is Good For Boll Weevil Sections

You haven't heard so much about the advance of the Boll Weevil eastward this past year, but he has been on the job just the same, and in spite of the excessive hot, dry weather in August and September the weevil advanced to within a very few miles of the Georgia line this past fall. The Boll Weevil is never too interested in politics, or war in Mexico, to stop work.

Do you realize that there are only three cotton States still free of this cotton pest—Georgia, North and South Carolina? Do you realize that it's only a short time at the best until the Boll Weevil covers the entire cotton growing South and that you, if you are not already in the weevil belt, will have to reckon with this pest, that you will have to change your varieties and your entire system of cotton cultivation? The coming of the weevil means the absolute wiping out of the large, heavy-leaved varieties like Russell, Christopher, Wyche and dozens of others.

Successful crops are made every year in the boll weevil section with the small and medium sized boll varieties, but many planters object to the smaller sized bolls. No one can have any objection to

our "Union" Big Boll on that score for it is a true big boll variety. It has rather light open foliage. It lets the sun in to all parts of the plant, leaving no hiding place for the weevil. It is medium early. Like our Bank Account it will make a good crop before the weevil can get in his work. It fruits quick and close and the big bolls make it easy to pick. "Union" Big Boll unites all the desirable points of the big boll class of cotton with the quick fruiting ability to make a good crop in spite of weevil attacks. It's exactly the kind of big boll cotton that Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been asking for ever since the weevil came. It's just the kind of big boll cotton Georgia and the Carolinas will have to plant when the weevil comes. If you are in the weevil district or anywhere that the crop has to be made in a "short season" "Union" Big Boll is the right big boll variety to plant. If you are in Georgia, Alabama or the Carolinas the time to get ready for the weevil is now. The great damage from boll weevil in newly infested territory comes from not being prepared for it. If you have "Union" Big Boll you are sure to be ready and in the meantime you will have been growing the best big boll cotton you can plant.

Makes Good in Every Cotton State

Arkansas R. Lumpkin, Garland Co., says: "I was never so well pleased with cotton before. It is full from bottom to top. Mr. Cook is well pleased with his cotton, too." Geo. Decker, Clay Co., writes: "Union Big Boll is the best. I can recommend the seed I ordered from you for this country."

Alabama Murray Cannon, Walker Co., writes: "Have 3 acres Union Big Boll. It is given up to be the best in this country. Planted May 5th, it has now (Aug. 19th) 35 to 40 full grown bolls to the plant. Will make at least 8 bales, land nothing extra. 60 bolls will easy make a pound of seed cotton." J. J. Lovett, Shelby Co., says: "Have 4 acres Union Big Boll and will get 5 bales. Finest cotton anywhere around here." S. L. Bishop, Cherokee Co.: "Union Big Boll is the best big boll cotton I ever saw. It is the cotton for us." S. W. Harrison, Tuscaloosa Co.: "Very well pleased with Union Big Boll. I have some of the largest bolls I ever saw and it fruits rapidly."

Georgia Anderson & Morris, Dodge Co.: "Pleased with the Union Big Boll at this writing. Planted about 100 acres of this cotton in one field and no one who has looked at it estimated it at less than 100 bales for the 100 acres. There are about 20 acres in this field that are estimated at 1½ to 2 bales per acre." Marcus Judd, Henry Co.: "Union Big Boll is fine. I have it on poor land (that's the way I test cotton) and it is estimated at a bale per acre. It is fine for the land it is on." J. E. Camp, Floyd Co.: "Union Big Boll is very promising. I have other varieties planted but yours is far superior to any of them." J. D. Cobb, Crisp Co.: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. It is heavily fruited and the bolls are large."

Texas J. P. Collier, Hardin County, writes us: "Cotton seed I bought of you has done well, really better than I expected. It is by far the finest cotton I have ever raised."

Texas C. S. Browning, Grayson Co.: "Union Big Boll has given entire satisfaction, all you claim it to be. Some of it making a bale per acre without fertilizer." J. T. Johnson, Ft. Bend County: "Union Big Boll made a bale per acre through the drought. Never had a good rain from first Sunday in May until August. Am well pleased with the seed, for I don't think there is any better big boll cotton."

Louisiana W. M. Taylor, Sabine Parish: "Union Big Boll has done extremely well. Am pleased with it and have more orders for seed than I can fill." Isaac Andrus, Vermilion Parish: "It is all you claimed for it, far ahead of any cotton I ever planted. It is the king of cotton in the boll weevil district."

Mississippi Sunflower County is one of the most famous cotton producing counties. From it Mr. M. S. Wilson writes: "Union Big Boll bought from you is fine. Cotton is 5 or 6 feet high and loaded from bottom to top with bolls and squares. I have never had a cotton I like better." C. F. Bryant, Smith County: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. Will get bale per acre in spite of boll weevils." Alfred Johnson, Panola County: "Will plant all my crop in Union Big Boll next year." W. S. Danner, Kemper County: "I think Union Big Boll the best I ever saw. I have 5 acres and will get 5 bales, while with other varieties will only make 3 bales to 5 acres."

South Carolina H. W. Brown, Darlington Co., writes: "Have tried your Union Big Boll and find it a good cotton. Did not make 4 bales per acre, but I did make 2 bales per acre. I think it will be the cotton for poor people." M. A. Moss, Oconee Co.: "My Union Big Boll is fine, the best in this locality. Dry weather has hurt it but will make a bale per acre. Many remark about it's being so fine."

Prices

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia Legal weight), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00. Freight Rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' "UPRIGHT" COTTON

A TWO OR THREE STORY COTTON

Hastings' Upright Cotton, which we introduced in 1912, is the most distinct in appearance of all upland varieties.

We say it's a two- or three-story cotton and that expresses it exactly. You have a one-story house of 5 rooms. It covers a certain amount of ground and requires a certain size roof to cover it. You can put on another story and have 10 rooms and those 10 rooms won't require a foot more additional ground to rest on or roof to cover than did the 5-room one-story house.

That's exactly how Hastings' Upright Cotton works. With it you can grow two or three times as much actual cotton on the same land and with the same cultivation as you can with the lower growing, branching varieties. Besides that it has many other advantages.

On the opposite page will be seen a combination illustration of "Upright," the left side of the picture showing this variety in field culture, on the right a single plant of "Upright" pulled up from a field on the **Hastings Farm** after the open bolls had stood a week of strong winds and the heaviest kind of beating rains. We could have fixed this stalk up to make a much better looking picture by putting in fresh locks that had not been weatherbeaten, but we wanted you to see it exactly as it was. **This illustrates its storm-proof character perfectly.**

We have been greatly impressed with "Upright" Cotton from the start, for it has shown valuable characteristics found in no other

variety. It has been a leader in our trial grounds from the start and the 150 acres of it on the **Hastings Farm** the first year made all the neighboring cotton growers, as used as they are to seeing heavy yields on our acres, "sit up and take notice" (to use a slang phrase) and ask what they could get some of that kind of seed for. No wonder, for none of it made less than a bale per acre, much of it 2 bales or over. This was not on any special "brag patch" either, but covering fully 150 acres of rolling or hillside red clay lands. When open, the fields of it were a sight, the lands having a regular snowbank appearance. It looked like it was all cotton and it pretty nearly was, for the "Upright" don't spend the season making a big weed and leaf, but gets high down to business, putting its strength into producing plenty of lint of the very best grade.

When "Upright" first comes up it makes a tall spindling growth which continues until it gets 3 to 4 feet high and with comparatively few very dark green, medium sized leaves. Just about this time your neighbors who have been used to the large leaved, large branching varieties will come around and advise you to plow it up for "it ain't going to make no cotton." Just at that period it does look rather discouraging, but it soon starts to throw out the short fruiting limbs such as you see in the illustration, and before you know it your plants are loaded and bending over with 30, 40, 50 or even up to 100 big bolls that appear to have grown overnight almost. We have never seen a big boll cotton fruit so quickly and we have seen about all of them.

Resists Disease, Boll Weevil and Storms

A careful study of our cotton variety records shows that "**Hastings' Upright Cotton**" is the most resistant to cotton plant diseases of any variety that we have grown. It is a most healthy variety, nothing seeming to have any serious effect on it. As a resister of storms and wind it is unexcelled and we know that our Texas friends will be more than satisfied with it in that respect. We have had some pretty heavy wind storms in the last four years and we have to see one yet that has blown it out. At the same time it's an easy cotton to pick, some splendid pickers' records having been made in our fields of it. You can't be troubled with boll-rot in "**Hastings' Upright**." No fruit touches the ground or is in the shade. It don't make many or large leaves so that there is much shade and

the sun always gets in to all parts of the plant almost all day. For that reason, boll weevils won't stay around it in any numbers. The boll weevil is a shade bug and the "**Upright**" makes mighty little shade. A Texas cotton expert visiting the **Hastings Farm** was especially struck with that feature, saying "boll weevils could hardly live in a field of that variety. Even if they could it puts on bolls so fast that the weevils couldn't keep up with it." It is a genuine 4 and 5 lock big-boll variety of the best quality of upland staple. In our tests of strength of the lint it was the strongest of all. It is a sure cropper and a heavy one, a deep rooter and resists drought splendidly. It is the healthiest and a most generally satisfactory cotton for you to plant. It opens perfectly and early, being only a week to ten days later than the extra early varieties.

Fine For Either Uplands or Bottoms

In Atlanta and other large cities where land is expensive 15 to 30 story buildings are put up for renting. The owner of these high priced city lots must go "up in the air" to get profits out of rents. This led to the building of what are known as "sky scraper" 15 to 30-story buildings. "**Hastings' Upright**" is somewhat that kind of a cotton. It grows 5 to 6 feet tall and don't spread out much. You make your crop in the air instead of on or near the ground.

We grow "**Hastings' Upright**" on both upland and bottom. It's well adapted to both. You should fertilize well on the uplands, for a 2 bale per acre variety needs to be fed better than a half to 1 bale kind. You can make considerably more cotton by planting "**Upright**" closely. On upland our "**Upright**" can be planted in 3 to 3½ foot rows and a plant left every 12 to 14 inches in the row; in bottoms make rows 4 to 4½ feet apart and a plant every 15 to 18 inches.

The general absence of wide spreading base branches makes it safe to do this and it's the only variety we know of that will stand close planting. The crop is almost all made up along the main stem where the sun gets into it all day. We have in the past made the mistake of not close enough planting. Cultivation can be kept up as long as you please without fear of breaking off base limbs or branches. Some of the plants of the "**Upright**" throw out a single base limb, but instead of spreading low, it turns and grows upright similar to the main stem, these upright base limbs alone usually producing at the rate of ½ to ¾ bale per acre. The "**Upright**" is a cotton that will always make good at picking time and at the gin. It comes nearer being "all cotton" than any variety we know of. Be sure and give it close planting and you will never be disappointed in your yield per acre.

What Pleased Planters of Upright Say

When we introduced "**Upright**" two years ago we made exactly the same statements in our catalogue about it as we do this year. They were and are exactly truthful statements based on our own farm experience. We want you to note how very closely the experience of these growers tallies with what we said about it. Remember also that it was not a good cotton year in most of the South.

Alabama W. P. Shurrett, Elmore County: "I like Upright Cotton fine. Planted 1½ acres, fertilized with 2 sacks 8-2-2. Land common upland, second year. Have one bale ginned and will get nearly another. Would have done much better in favorable year. Grew 6 to 7 feet high." E. L. Wann, Lawrence County, says: "Upright Cotton is good. Have picked 1,100 pounds seed cotton from one acre and will get at least that much more."

Georgia J. G. Talbert, Dougherty County (South Georgia): "From ¾ of an acre I have picked 700 and I will get at least 700 more when I pick again. Expect to plant it another year." J. S. Allred, Pickens County (North Georgia): "Upright Cotton seed bought of you last spring beats anything I ever saw. I think it is the cotton we need for Georgia." F. T. Clough, Jeff Davis County, writes: "I like your Upright Cotton very much. The cotton buyer said it was the finest lint he had seen this season."

South Carolina Jno. M. Thompson, Laurens Co.: "The Upright has ——— Big Boll skinned to death on my farm."

Texas David Greer, Harrison County, writes: "Upright Cotton is certainly the most productive I have ever seen for the chance it had. Because of continuous wet weather I did not get it planted until May 20th. Planted on newly cleared land, plowed flat or broadcast and harrowed thoroughly. Picked 3 bales off 3¼ acres. Cotton worms came on 1st of September and by the 5th they had eaten everything not too hard. Expect to plant my entire crop in 'Upright' next year." Jas. F. Gray, Jr., Robertson County: "Planted 'Upright' but did not get any rain to do any good after June 19th and only a shower then. I will get about 1,000 pounds off a little more than an acre. I like it fine." W. E. Corbett, Shelby County: "Upright is all right. Made 950 per acre where other cotton only made 350." J. H. Blair, Chambers County: "Upright is best for this country. No trouble to get pickers for it. One stalk had 89 bolls filled out, 15 green bolls and top still blooming. The picker's attention being called to it, said: 'There is plenty more like it in this. Best cotton for this country ever seen.'"

Oklahoma J. P. McKinney, Haskell County: "Upright Cotton has astounded this whole community. It stood 3 feet high without a bloom then, like magic, it filled almost in a night. Quickest cotton from bloom to well filled boll I ever saw or heard of; the only cotton that takes care of its fruit. Fruit is high enough to prevent rot, the foliage so light that insects have no hiding place."

Prices Pound, postpaid, 50 cents; 2½ pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck not prepaid, 75 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), \$2.00; 100 pounds \$6.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

MATCHLESS EXTRA EARLY BIG BOLL

A SURE ENOUGH BOLL WEEVIL BEATING BIG BOLL COTTON

We hesitated some time as to whether it was wise to introduce this superb new extra early big boll cotton this year on account of the limited quantity of seed, but it is so good that we wanted to give you a chance to get a start of it in 1914. The illustration from a photograph really does not do it justice. We have been growing and watching this since 1910 and every year it has impressed us more strongly, and for your information we want to say that fully one-half of the cotton acreage on the **Hastings Farm** in 1914 will be planted in "Matchless Extra Early Big Boll." That's exactly what we think of it.

In height of stalk it is medium, yet is sturdy, the limbs having plenty of strength to hold up the bolls without breaking off. The growth is open, letting the sun in to all parts of the plant. Foliage is light and somewhat irregular, the leaves of many of the plants almost going to the "okra leaf" form.

The real point of interest is, however, the abundance of large bolls (about 60 to the pound) that quickly appear all over the plant, growing to full maturity as quickly as the King and other extra early sorts.

Lint is good and strong, about one inch in length, turns out 37 to 39 per cent. In fact, it is the one extra early big boll cotton for you in either boll weevil sections or sections liable to be infested. With it you will make a good crop in spite of "Mr. Weevil."

New varieties of cotton or anything else should not be introduced unless they have real and distinctive merit, something that will make them really worth while to the man who buys and plants them.

Matchless Extra Early Big Boll is a distinct variety of greatest merit, one well worth planting anywhere that earliness and quick fruiting is an object.

In addition to its earliness it opens quickly and none of the crop is ever lost by early frosts, and is seldom injured by August drought because the crop is made by that time.

Plant at least a pound of seed of **Matchless** this year. We are sure you will be pleased and come back for more seed next year. **Pound, postpaid, 50 cents; 2½ lbs., postpaid, \$1.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck (7½ lbs.), \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.**

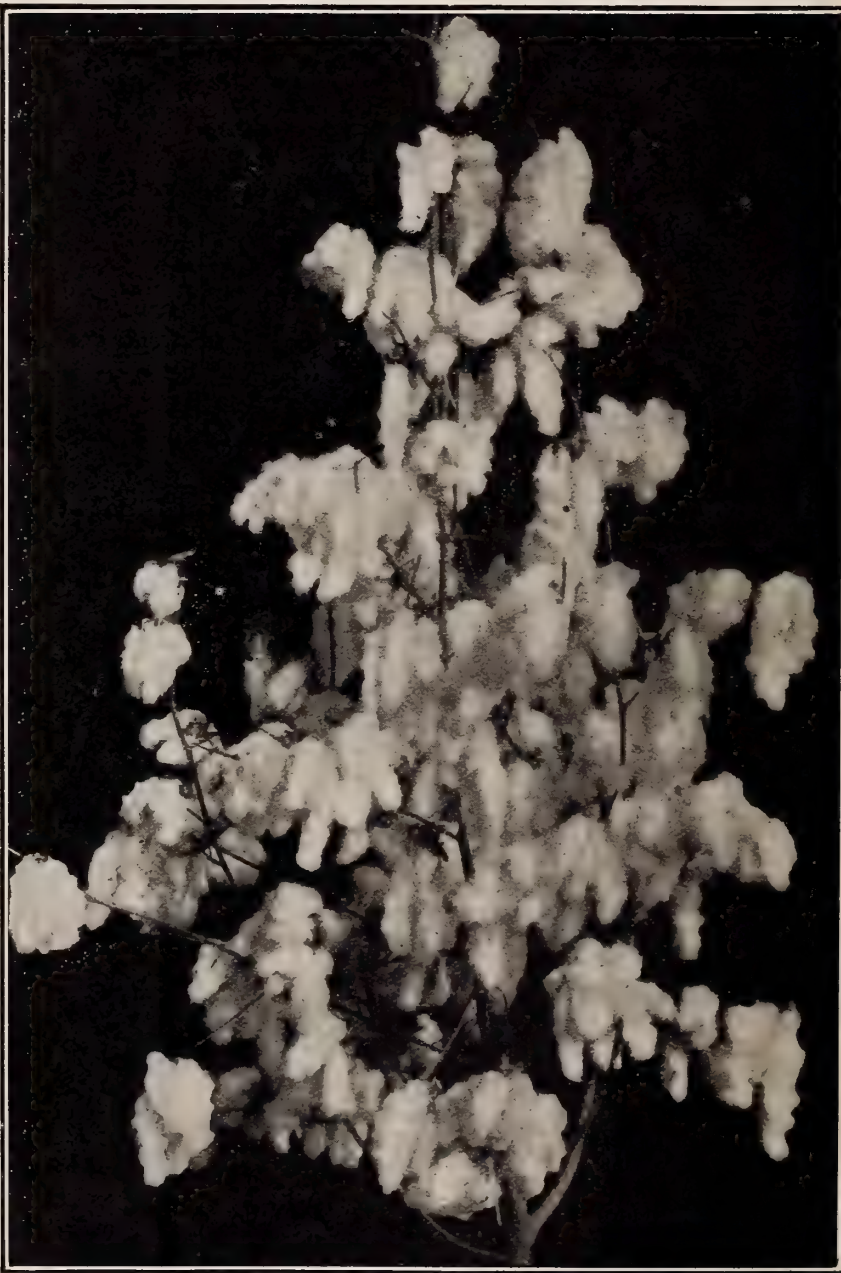
Rosser No. 1

This cotton, which has become very popular in the northern part of the Cotton Belt, was introduced by us ten years ago. It was a cross between the King's Extra Early and the green seeded Russell Big Boll, the result being a medium sized boll as early as the King. The seed showed both green and white and the growth of the plant has always been somewhat irregular. One thing, however, it has never failed to do, and that is to put on the very best kind of a crop in the northern parts of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The **Rosser No. 1** has also proven a boll weevil beater in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and despite the mixed appearance of the seed and its irregular growth, it is one of those varieties that is pays to plant. For four years in succession crops of the **Rosser** here near Atlanta were pronounced the best cotton in this section. We believe the **Rosser No. 1** will be superseded by the **Matchless**, but if you want seed of an early, medium sized boll cotton that makes paying crops, plant **Rosser No. 1. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. Peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel, \$1.75; 10 bushel lots or over, at \$1.50 per bushel.**

King's Extra Early A standard extra early variety; prolific, but has small bolls. Plant close. Makes 30 to 35 per cent lint. Our seed is grown in extreme North Georgia and is the real genuine King. **Pound, postpaid, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, peck 50c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

Russell Big Boll Big boll late variety; 85 to 90 per cent green seed. Strong, vigorous grower, but very late and should not be planted in any section where earliness of crop is desired. **Pound, postpaid, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; peck, not prepaid, 50c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.00; 100 pounds, \$4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.**



Hastings' Matchless Extra Early Big Boll Cotton

Truitt-Culpepper-Christopher Three varieties of main crop; big boll varieties that were much planted before the introduction of Mortgage-Lifter and Sure Crop. Plants of each of these are vigorous growers and withstand drought well. They are all fair croppers in favorable seasons. Price of each, **20 cents pound, postpaid; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.00; 100 pounds, \$4.00. Write for large quantity prices.**

Peterkin Improved A splendid drought-resisting cotton. Heavy bearer; open growth; fine staple. **Pound, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.25 in any quantity.**

Hastings' Cotton Book

No cotton grower can be financially successful who makes less than a bale per acre, even with prices 12 to 15 cents per pound. On the HASTINGS FARM in good average seasons our crops range from 1 to 2 bales per acre where the land has been brought up to the proper condition by the rotation of crops and deep plowing. We find that it actually costs but little more to grow 1 to 2 bales per acre than it does a half bale. Our Cotton Book is in no sense a price list or catalogue, but a booklet containing our methods and those of other successful cotton growers both in and out of the Boll Weevil district who are in the bale-per-acre class and above. Where are you? If you are making less than a bale per acre right through your crop this booklet can help you. It contains only solid farm facts that we and other practical, successful cotton growers have worked out, not on paper, but on the farm.

We can and do make 2 bales per acre without spending a young fortune for fertilizer. Others are doing likewise. You can, if you will. Our Cotton Book tells how. If you will follow the methods outlined in our Cotton Book you can grow just as many bales on half the number of acres, that is if you are making less than a bale per acre now. If you want one of these "Cotton Books" just write, asking for it. We send it free. With all due respect to you and your present methods we believe that our methods are much better. Results count. We are in the 1-to-2-bale class, following our methods. Where are you at, following yours?

The profit in cotton growing is a high yield per acre on fewer acres planted. You can do this as well as we can. We gladly tell you how. Write us today for it and we will send it. It's free.

Hastings' Corn Book

The South's future prosperity is largely dependent on growing grain and forage sufficient for her own needs.

Properly cultivated in the South corn is a much more profitable crop than cotton.

Rightly grown, corn can be produced in almost every Southern State for 1-3 to 1-2 the merchant's cash price.

The net profits on your cotton or other cash crop is largely dependent on how little you spend for corn or products of corn in the shape of meat, meal, etc.

Corn at 10 to 15 bushels per acre does not and never can pay for the labor put on it.

Corn at 50 to 100 bushels per acre pays, and pays handsomely.

Do you want to get in the 50 to 100 bushels of corn-per-acre class?

We publish a practical booklet on corn growing in the South. This is what is known as Hastings' Corn Book. It contains the best methods used by practical and successful corn growers in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States. It gives plain directions for growing 100 bushels or more of corn per acre. If you follow the plain directions given in this booklet you need never buy another bushel of corn from your merchant or grain dealer. You will have corn to sell instead of to buy. It will pay you to have this "Corn Book," for there is nothing in these corn-growing methods that can't be carried out by any reasonably intelligent farmer in the South.

Hastings' Corn Book is not for sale, but we are always glad to send a copy of it free to any of our customers on request. If interested, send for it now.

Stop That "Cattle Tick" Robbery

The greatest single drawback to cattle raising, covering both beef production and dairying, is the Cattle Tick—the blood-sucker that keeps them in poor condition always, prevents their putting on flesh and weight, knocks the profits clean out and depreciates both quality and selling price.

Have you cattle, either for beef or dairy? Do you realize how their vitality is being drained by this little blood-sucking insect?

The female of the cattle tick completes her life in about three weeks. During that time she lays anywhere from 500 to 5,000 eggs. This is kept up all during the frost-free period. You can realize from this the drain on your cattle, furnishing life, blood and feed for these tens of thousands of pests.

One tick-fested steer weighed before treatment with "Tixol" 730 pounds. Two months later the same steer weighed 1,015 pounds, a gain of 285 pounds. Why? Because the ticks were killed completely by dipping in "Tixol" solution.

Hastings & Co. General Southern Distributing Agent for "Tixol"

"Tixol" is the best, safest, most effective dip or spray for the cattle tick. Every gallon is exactly alike, something that can not be said of any "home-mixed" formula. It's dead sure death to the cattle tick when used one part of Tixol to one hundred parts of cold water. If you have twenty head of cattle or more it will pay you to build a vat for dipping. If you have less than twenty head a thorough spraying of the cattle every fourteen days with "Tixol" will do the work and do it effectively.

Let us send you a special "Tixol" booklet, giving full information on this subject. You can easily save yourself money and your cattle misery by using "Tixol."

William Cooper and Nephew have appointed us general Southern distributing agents for "Tixol." It is not mailable. Must be sent by express or freight.

PRICES One quart size, 75 cents; ½ gallon, \$1.25; 1 gallon, \$2.00; 5 gallons, \$9.00. Special prices on larger quantities. It will pay you to use "Tixol" and "Tixol" only as a cattle dip or spray.

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST

Atlanta, Georgia, is one of the great publishing centers of this country. Out of the more than one hundred publications sent out from Atlanta, there is one, the **Southern Ruralist**, that stands head and shoulders above all agricultural publications of the country in value to the Southern farmer.

We well remember the first issue of the **Ruralist** ever printed. It started out with 4 pages and about 500 circulation once a month. Now each issue contains from 24 to 56 pages, going twice a month to more than 200,000 readers in all the Southern States.

Believe us, the **Ruralist** has grown beyond all expectations of its publishers. Why? Because it satisfies its readers. Because it's above all things a practical farm paper, edited and printed strictly for Southern farmers. Because it brings to its readers in every issue something new and of value that they can use in helping in the solving of the farm problems that are constantly coming up for you and for us to solve.

We positively know that the **Ruralist** is the right kind of a paper for every one interested in farming and gardening to read. Thousands of our customers have either told us or written to us of its value to them and have thanked us for bringing it to their attention.

We read it regularly ourselves. We get many good ideas from it that help us in the farm work on the Hastings Farm.

Below you will find our special "Half Price" and "Money Back" offer. We have carried that offer for four years and in that time have received and turned over to the Southern Ruralist Company over one hundred thousand subscriptions.

In only one single case have we ever had a customer ask to have the paper stopped and his money returned under the terms of that offer. We believe that is fair evidence that every one of these hundred thousand people have found the **Ruralist** worth while reading and of value.

Why Not Have a Good Farm Paper

Yes, why not? Is there any real good, solid reason why you should not have the **Southern Ruralist** as a visitor in your home 24 times a year at a cost of 25 cents, the price of a couple of pounds of cotton, or about a peck of corn or a couple of feeds of oats? That's just about the cost of having it for a year under our offer below, with the chance to have your money back if you are not fully satisfied.

Now, we know that there is a prejudice in the minds of many farmers against farm papers or books on farm subjects. Is there any real ground for this prejudice against a thoroughly practical Southern farm paper like the **Ruralist**? There is not. It is true that there has been a whole lot of rot and nonsense printed in some of the Northern farm papers that have been largely circulated in the South. It is also true that there has been a great deal of

impractical stuff printed in some Southern farm papers and in the farm departments of the weekly, semi- and tri-weekly issues of the city dailies published in almost every State. All the more reason then that you should read regularly a paper that is a thoroughly practical farm paper that is of and for the South.

There are a lot of farmers that won't believe that anything true about farming can appear in a paper or a book. You may have some of that kind in your neighborhood. If they see in the county weekly paper that Bill Jones killed John Smith over in the next county last Tuesday, they believe it. If they see in an agricultural paper that Henry Williams, of Sumter County, Georgia, increased his yield of cotton nearly a half-bale per acre by plowing his land three inches deeper with a two-horse plow instead of a "Boy Dixie," they won't believe it. Why? Just because it was printed in a farm paper. Is that common horse sense?

We Don't Know All About Farming

Neither do you. We find and you find something new coming up each year on our farms. So do other folks. This is "farm news." It gets into the right kind of a farm paper like the **Ruralist**. Plant diseases appear, insect pests are showing up right along, soils after being cropped too long require different treatment. Do you know how to handle all these things to best advantage when they appear? The chances are 99 times out of 100 that these subjects have been handled and handled rightly by somebody else and how to do it has been printed in the **Ruralist** long before the trouble ever shows up on your farm.

We have no patience with the farmer that will sneer at or condemn good farm information that comes in the printed page of paper or book and at the same time take it all in as gospel truth when some brother farmer who has gotten it from the paper repeats it at a Farmers' Union meeting, at a fish fry or picnic or outside the church at "preaching."

We haven't got any better sense than to want to get all the in-

formation about farming we can and we don't care two straws how it comes to us, whether through the printed page of a farm paper or a book, or whether by word of mouth from a neighbor, or by letter from one of our seed buying customers.

First, last and all the time we need all the farm information we can get and so do you. This catalogue goes to about 500,000 Southern farmers and gardeners. Of these about 100,000 subscribe for and read the **Ruralist** regularly. What of the other 400,000? Are you one of these? If so, why not send in your subscription now and try it on? Remember, you have the Hastings' guarantee to return your money if you are not fully satisfied. It's a fair offer. H. G. Hastings & Company do not publish the **Ruralist**, but we have a very great interest in having it in the hands of every farmer in the South, for no man in the South can read the **Ruralist** for one year and follow its teaching, without being a better and more prosperous farmer in every respect. The men who make the **Ruralist** are shown on the opposite page.

"Half-Price" and "Money Back" Offer

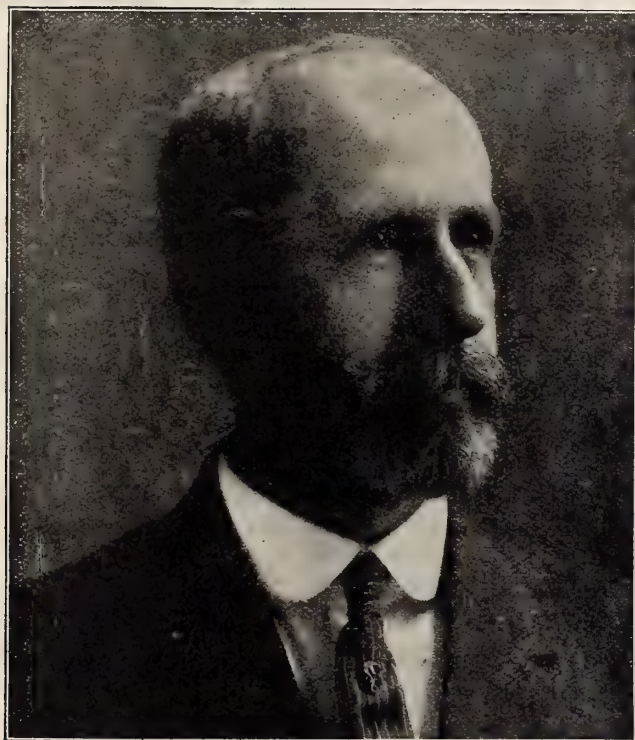
The regular subscription price of the **SOUTHERN RURALIST** is 50 cents per year. Through a special agency arrangement we are able to offer it to you for half price, 25 cents per year. We want every Hastings' seed buyer to have the **SOUTHERN RURALIST** for the next year simply because we know it will be worth many dollars to you in your farm work. Let no one say that he "can't afford" it. At our special half-price offer the whole cost for one year is less than the value of 3 pounds of cotton, or about the value of a peck of corn. We are so sure that you will be satisfied with the **RURALIST** that we hereby agree that if you will send us 25 cents along with your seed order for the paper one year we will send you your money back at the end of 3 months and have your paper stopped if you will write us that you are not satisfied that you are getting full value for your money and more.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the **RURALIST**. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the **RURALIST** for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE RURALIST IN 1914

THAT BEST OF ALL FARM PAPERS

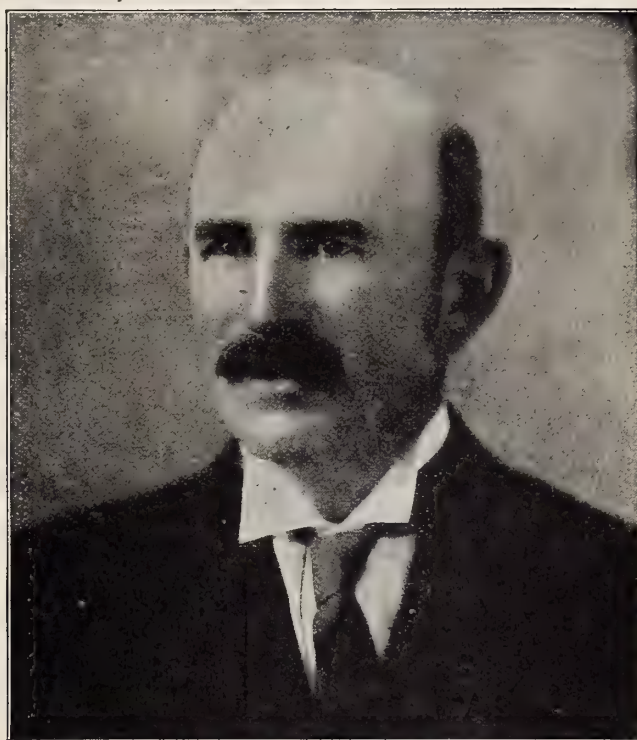
AND THE PRACTICAL MEN WHO MAKE IT



H. E. Stockbridge, Agricultural Editor of the Ruralist

H. E. Stockbridge We don't hesitate a minute to say that in our opinion Dr. H. E. Stockbridge is the best agricultural editor on any farm paper in this country. First and above all things he is a thoroughly practical farmer, and one of very wide experience. Second, he is thoroughly equipped from a scientific standpoint. He is the owner of a large plantation in Sumter County, Georgia. He has been director of both the North Dakota and Florida Experiment Stations, and when the Japanese government wanted to organize a national department of agriculture, Dr. Stockbridge was the man chosen and spent four years in that country. He is a man of both national and international reputation.

With all his scientific and practical knowledge he has a way of putting the great scientific facts and truths relating to farming in such plain, simple, understandable words that even the uneducated man is never at a loss to know exactly what is meant. All agricultural matter for the Ruralist goes under Dr. Stockbridge's eye and you can rest assured that unless the information is practical and workable it doesn't get into print through the Ruralist.



F. J. Merriam, President of the Southern Ruralist Co.

F. J. Merriam He is another practical man who has done an almost lifetime's work in the few years that he has spent at the head of the Southern Ruralist Company. Under his management the Ruralist has grown from a little 8-page monthly paper of a few thousand circulation to the present 32 to 56 pages twice a month, leading agricultural paper of the South, going into over 200,000 Southern farm homes regularly.

Mr. Merriam is a thoroughly practical Southern farmer. He knows exactly what it is to be in close touch with the soil and dependent on the right handling of the farm for his living. First, in Florida and later here in Georgia he has made his living and all his living from the soil.

Like Dr. Stockbridge, Mr. Merriam knows farm prosperity and farm troubles. On his present farm near Atlanta he has to "buck up" against exactly the same things in farm methods and farm management, bad weather and good weather conditions, etc., just as you do. He is practical because he has had and is getting farm experience right along. Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge know by actual experience and they pass this experience along to Ruralist readers.

What Southern Farmers Are Actually Doing

In addition to the lines carried directly by Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge there are many special departments cared for by men specially fitted to handle these particular subjects. Among these is the Dairy and Live Stock Department, edited by C. L. Willoughby, professor of this subject in the University of Florida; the Veterinary Department, edited by Dr. Cary, veterinarian of the Alabama Experiment Station, Dr. Cary answering all questions asked by subscribers as to diseases and injuries of all kinds of live stock; the Horticultural and Fruit Growing Department, in charge of Prof. McHatton, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and the Poultry Department, so ably looked after by Mr. F. J. Marshall, a poultryman of national reputation.

With all due respect to Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge and the able gentlemen we have just mentioned, we get just as much, if not more, out of the special "What Farmers Are Doing" issues that come the middle of each month.

These middle of the month issues of the Ruralist are regular farmers' experience meetings. The articles are written strictly by

farmers themselves. They give the actual farm experiences of men right on the ground, day in and day out, the "one horse" farmer, the two or more horse farmer as well as the plantation owner. They all have their chance and tell it in their own language. The Ruralist is open to them all. They don't tell what they are going to do, but what they have done and how they did it. You can't say that the experiences of all these hundreds of farmers who write for the Ruralist every year is theory. It's the actual statement of things actually done on their farms. They tell it to you through the Ruralist just as your neighboring farmer friend would tell you about his farm work and which you are always mighty glad to hear from him.

It's just this kind of information on every farm subject in the course of a year that makes the Ruralist such a valuable paper to over two hundred thousand Southern farmers. If you are not already a reader, take advantage of our special offer of "Half Price" and "Money Back" on the opposite page. It's a perfectly fair, square offer, and we take all the risk of your being dissatisfied with your trade.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN (No. 140)

Immensely Prolific, Finest in Quality Wonderful Producer of Grain and Forage—The Prize-Winning Corn of the South

No country or section or state can be permanently prosperous that is regularly dependent on another section for its food supplies. This is an absolute fact based on history since the beginning of civilization. Further the state or section is nothing more than the aggregation of Jones, Browns, Smiths, Walkers and others that compose it. If this is true of the state or section or country, it is equally true of the individual farmer that is a food and grain buyer.

Let's look facts in the face. The farmers of the South as a whole are not prosperous enough to hurt them. As a general rule they produce cotton and trade it off mostly for food and grain products. The farmers of the North, states like Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, etc., are and have been for years actually rolling in wealth. Why? They "live at home and board at the same place" and have a big surplus to sell to the cotton growers of the South every year at a profit.

By the time the Kansas grown corn reaches the farm of the Georgia or Alabama cotton-grower it costs from 2 to 3 times as much as the Kansas farmer sold it for, and 2 to 3 times as much as the Georgia or Alabama man could grow it for on his own farm by reasonably good cultivation and the use of good seed.

Iowa-Kansas Corn Growing Farmers Are Riding in Automobiles at Your Expense

There has been a great deal said in the last two or three years about the thousands and thousands of automobiles bought by the Kansas and Iowa farmers. It was largely the cotton grower's money spent for corn and meat that paid for those automobiles, and every time you buy a bushel of Western corn or meal or a pound of meat that was made up in that country you are helping pay for the gasoline to keep them running.

How many of you ride around in an automobile? Mighty few. You haven't time. Too busy sweating in the cotton fields all summer making (with scrub seed) about a half bale per acre, sometimes less. What do you grow that cotton for? Just to send most of it along (by way of the supply merchant) to pay for the corn and meal and meat that you have been buying, just the very things that you could have grown on your own farm at less than half what you paid your supply merchant. And what's worse is that it's so absolutely unnecessary, for if the Lord ever made a natural corn growing country, it is the South.

We want, in all seriousness, to make the most earnest personal appeal to every one to whom this catalogue goes to grow enough corn in 1914. You ought to be tired of paying that Iowa or Kansas corn-growing farmer's gasoline bill and you are helping to do it every time you buy a bushel of Western corn or a pound of their meat.

Down on the Hastings Farm, under our general field conditions of culture, and they are nothing more than any intelligent, careful farmer can and should give, the corn turns out 60 to 75 bushels per acre; oats 40 to 100 bushels according to the soil; the sorghum and cowpea hay $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre following the oats, etc. The Hastings Farm of over 3,000 acres don't spend a dollar for hay or grain, can't afford to, and we know mighty well that you can't unless you have no higher ambition in life than to pay the Iowa-Kansas farmer's gasoline bill.

A Great Corn Revival--Are You Converted Yet?

It is the custom from time to time to have religious revival meetings where it is sought to convert the unsaved and bring them into the church. These revivals of religion are good, but religion is not the only thing that needs reviving and regenerating in this country. We need the strongest kind of a revival of good common sense progressive agricultural methods, the kind which if followed will make the agricultural South what it ought to be, the richest agricultural section of these United States.

For the last three years there has been a great corn-growing revival going on in the South; thousands have been converted from the old 10 to 15 bushel way to the 40 to 75 bushel per acre way. There is hardly a neighborhood that has not felt the effects of this revival. Our own State of Georgia has made marvelous progress in spite of a dry year and increased her corn crop some fourteen million bushels this year and at present corn prices that means mighty close to fourteen million dollars saved to Georgia farmers.

Are you converted yet? If not, don't you think it time to come forward?

There isn't any mourner's bench at this proposed corn growing revival, but there is a corn bench that it's time for every corn buying farmer to come up to, repent of his evil ways and start to travel the road of real farm prosperity that has the cotton field on one side (bale per acre or better) and the heavy laden fields of 40 bushels or more per acre corn on the other. That's a practical, useful farm religion, so to speak, that needs reviving on hundreds of thousands of Southern farms.

Hastings' Prolific Will Fill Your Crib Up Full

Hastings' Prolific Corn is a wonder in production of both grain and forage. It is the most prolific corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It makes more ears and better ears, with longer, deeper grains. Hastings' Prolific averages 16 to 18 rows. It has deep grains very closely set on a very small white cob. Sixty-five pounds of corn in the ear shells out one bushel. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 100 to 110 days. Makes splendid "roasting ears," the size of ears being good, and in flavor almost equal to that superb variety of Sweet Corn "Country Gentleman." It is the best all-purpose corn that can be grown in the South. It pays as a field crop; it pays the market gardener; it pays in the home garden. It roots deeply, resisting drought and storms. It is adapted to both upland and lowland. It always makes a crop and is a prize winner at the crib of every man who plants it.



Two 214 Bushel Records

* Just as these "Hastings' Prolific" pages of this catalogue were being prepared we received a report from Mississippi covering the 1913 Boys' Corn Club in that State. The first prize winner in Mississippi was J. Jones Polk, of Jefferson Davis County, his acre yield figuring up **214 Bushels and 51 pounds. Variety, Hastings' Prolific.**

This is almost identical with the Georgia record made in 1911 by Ben Leath of Walker County, his yield of **Hastings' Prolific** being **214 bushels and 40 pounds.**

It's a remarkable fact that these two boys, one in North Georgia, the other in Southern Mississippi, both using Hastings' Prolific, one in 1911, the other in 1913, should come within 11 pounds of each other in these record yields.

It was a mighty dry year in Georgia in 1913 and Morgan County was especially dry, but this did not prevent Edward J. Wellborn from making on his acre **181 bushels and 40 pounds of Hastings' Prolific**, this being the Georgia record for 1913. This crop of Wellborn's is no accident either, for in 1912 he grew 162 bushels on one acre. You can see his picture on page 28 of this catalogue.

For three years out of the last four the highest yield per acre in the Boys' Corn Club Contests in Georgia has been won by boys planting Hastings' Prolific Corn, Joe Stone in 1910, Ben Leath in 1911, Edward Wellborn in 1913, Leath and Wellborn holding the two highest Georgia records of yield per acre.

Now these record crops were grown on good ground, but if the variety of corn planted had not had in the seed the heavy-bearing prolific qualities, these boys would not be today the champion corn growers of these States.

To succeed in making heavy paying crops either in corn growing contests or in crops on the farm the seed you plant must be right, and **Hastings' Prolific** direct from **Hastings in Atlanta** is right.

Five-Sixths of Winners Plant Hastings' Prolific

We can't, for lack of space in this catalogue, give the yields and reports of contestants, but it is a fact that nearly five-sixths of the prize winners in the various contests planted **Hastings' Prolific Corn.** One point we want to make here. When anyone sends in an order we don't know whether it's for a prize contest or not and every order is filled alike. Our seed of the variety, **Hastings' Prolific**, has the producing power that will give anyone big yields if they only give it the right kind of a chance. As a prize winner in these corn contests our regular seed stock of it has no equal; while below are found many testimonials from farmers growing it for general farm use, showing it to be a prize winner at the farm corn crib, and that's where its great value to most of our people is.

YOUR DANGER FROM PLANTING DOUBTFUL SEED

Many planters have the idea that the best way to increase the yield is to get seed corn from prize patches in their neighborhood. This is seldom true. Most of these were small fields and grown near other fields of inferior and run down, low yielding varieties. Corn will easily mix a half mile and if there has been mixing with inferior corn it will greatly reduce yields in crops planted from that seed. Every year seed corn direct from us gets better in yielding power. You run no risk when **Hastings' Prolific Corn** is bought direct from **Hastings in Atlanta.**

Hastings' Prolific in Many States We could easily fill this entire catalogue with good words about **Hastings' Prolific** and heavy yields from it from every Southern State. It holds high yield record in Georgia for three different years, Mississippi for two years and the high yield record for Texas, Arkansas and Florida. Hundreds of county and district records are held by it. **Hastings' Prolific** is the one variety for you to plant for heavy paying crops.

Texas J. G. Henderson, Hopkins County, was the winner in the Texas Farm and Ranch \$1,000 contest. His yield 130 bushels per acre. W. A. Lane, Waller County: "Last year made 85 bushels per acre." J. H. Walker, Orange County: "It averages 45 to 50 bushels per acre where the average heretofore has been 17 bushels."

Florida S. M. Johnson, Polk County, reports 70 bushels per acre; Frank Bugbee, St. Johns County, says his crop is good for 75 bushels per acre; W. H. Cozen, Volusia County, reports 55 bushels per acre; Mizell Live Stock Co., Washington County, writes: "We have about 300 bushels of **Hastings' Prolific** from 4 acres."

Alabama S. D. and D. A. Hixon, Bullock County: "One acre Hastings' Prolific produced 130 bushels." Andrew J. Higgins, Mobile County, writes: "On the 8 acres I planted in your **Prolific Corn**, I am getting from 50 to 65 bushels per acre. On one measured acre I gathered 63 barrels of slipped shuck ears."

Mississippi Dr. N. B. Wood, Lowndes County, says: "Hastings' Prolific is getting pretty thick in this country and is making good everywhere." Wilson Jones, Simpson County: "Made 57 bushels per acre on 5 acres, common pine land, planted May 22d."

Arkansas Mr. T. J. Simmons of Hempstead County, Arkansas, writes: "Have been planting your **Prolific Corn** since 1905. I get six ears from each stalk. I have just gathered and cribbed 137½ bushels from one acre."

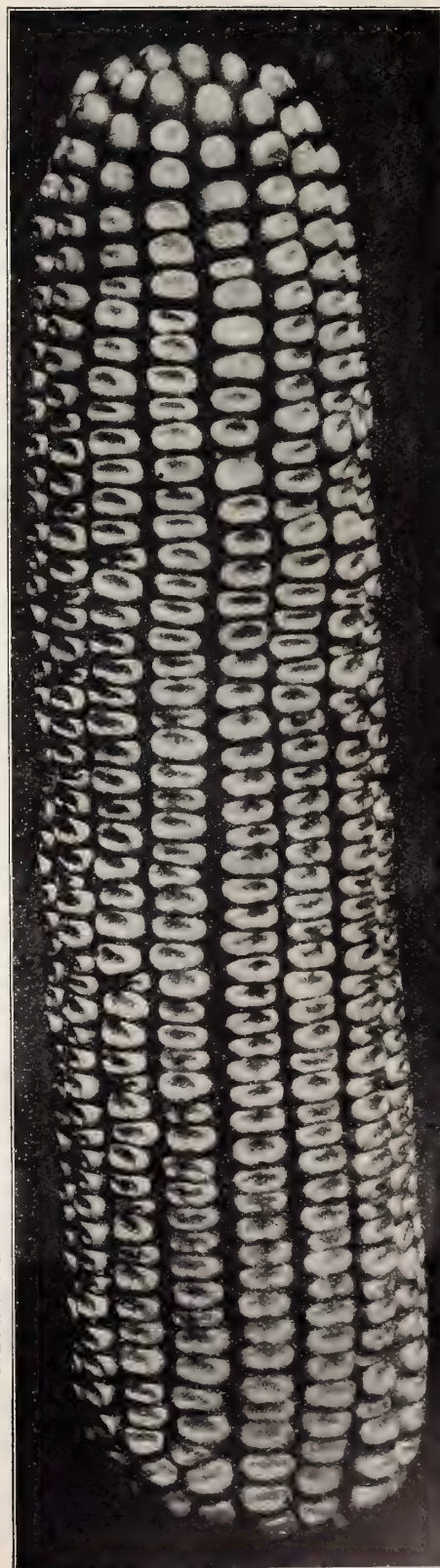
Louisiana T. J. W. Bennett, St. Helena Parish, writes: "Planted 3 acres Hastings' Prolific; hill land, no fertilizer; made 70 barrels corn." F. L. Brown, Jackson Parish, says: "Hastings' Prolific makes one-third more than our own corn."

Georgia J. T. Atkinson, Butts County, writes: "With Hastings' Prolific I am making about three times as much to the acre as I have been making." J. F. Pettigrew, Jones County: "Hastings' Prolific best corn I ever planted. Made 40 bushels per acre beside another that made 5." W. E. Cody, Muscogee County: "My son David Cody made 100½ bushels; Garry Cody 111½ bushels—Hastings' Prolific."

Prices Hastings' Prolific, Prize-Winning Seed

Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

A SINGLE EAR OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC, ACTUAL SIZE, FROM GENERAL CROP ON THE HASTINGS' FARM



HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE CORN

(No. 141) For bottom lands in the Central South, for the black waxy lands of Texas, for the delta lands of Louisiana and Mississippi and any rich or highly fertilized uplands there is no big eared corn that equals our Rockdale.

We are mighty well acquainted with Rockdale Corn. It's a Georgia variety and we have grown it and sold it for some 18 years. It's a thoroughbred, the best of all the large-eared Southern field corns for main crop. Our illustration is a little over half its natural size and shows well the general appearance of the ears. Very flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop; cob small and white, with long slightly dented deep white grains. Occasionally a slightly red cob is found in it, but this is seldom. Ears very large, 10 to 13 inches long, and weigh 1 to 1½ pounds. One Texas grower reported 2½-pound ears. Fine for meal and for an all-round general purpose main crop corn with big ears it's unexcelled.

In Texas C. M. Hansen, Fayette County, writes: "Rockdale can't be beat for any weather. Planted late and only plowed twice it made 40 bushels per acre." A. B. Hancock, Tyler County: "Am very well pleased with Rockdale. Will plant my whole crop with it another year." Geo. D. Gray, Kendall County: "I planted some of your Rockdale during drought. Ground so dry only 10 per cent came up. Grew like a thoroughbred and I have got more actual feed on one acre than my neighbors have on 10." W. F. Blair & Son, Liberty County, say: "Good corn judges who have examined the corn upon our farm pronounce your Rockdale the best corn for our soil and climate they have ever seen."

Florida Louis B. Gallison, Bradford County, Florida, writes: "Rockdale corn has a local reputation here. Three ears, laid end to end, measured 38 inches. One of the ears shelled 210 grains, over a dry quart measure."

Louisiana A. B. Campbell, Calcasieu Parish, says: "Rockdale Corn is A-1. It had everything that corn could have to contend with and still made a good crop. Shall plant my entire crop in Rockdale next year." Clifton Cannon, Rapides Parish, writes: "Will make 40 bushels per acre using Rockdale, which is good for this year."

Alabama Meder Stock Farm, Baldwin County: "First used Rockdale Corn in 1911. It averaged 50 bushels shelled corn per acre. Used this year as silage produced about 5 tons per acre." E. H. Ezzell writes: "Your Rockdale Corn is all you claim for it. Made good crop and the largest ears I ever saw."

Mississippi W. P. Henry, Union County, won first, second and third prizes for best single ears of corn, the prizes being offered by the New Albany Gazette. Variety was Rockdale, of course.

North Carolina W. H. Knight, Dare County, writes: "Rockdale Corn bought of you is fine. Six ears shelled out one gallon of corn."

Tennessee J. M. Carother, Dyer County: "Rockdale is well adapted to this soil and climate. With good season I think 100 bushels per acre possible." H. E. Bryant, Franklin County, writes: "I don't think I shall ever use any other corn but Rockdale."

PRICES Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Hickory King (No. 142) Has largest grains, with smallest cob of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King, as shown in our illustration below, a single grain nearly covering the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears 2 and sometimes 3 medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 70 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent (No. 143)

Southern farmers generally want yellow corn for earliest feeding, something to come in way ahead of the general corn crop.

The Improved Golden Dent is a splendid medium early corn, but in our new 100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent we have a variety maturing hard corn 10 to 14 days earlier than the Improved Golden Dent, a variety maturing hard corn in 100 days or less. Has medium sized ears, small cob and deep grains of light yellow color. A good vigorous grower, grain maturing quickly and well and is ready for feeding long before any other field variety. Also makes splendid early "roasting" ears, something that every family garden needs. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Early White Dent

(No. 145) Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. 2 to 3 ears per stalk; fine for roasting ears. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Broom Corn Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. (No. 157) 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Corn Insurance

Hastings' Southern grown seed corn insures corn success



HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE, OUR STANDARD LARGE-EARED GENERAL CROP SOUTHERN FIELD CORN FOR ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES



OUR FLORIDA FLINT

"WEEVIL PROOF" CORN

Natural Size of the Ears Taken From One of Our Georgia Grown Seed Crops

(No. 149) A real practically weevil proof corn is at your service. It's our Florida Flint, a small quantity of which was sent to us by one of our Bradford County, Florida, friends some 7 or 8 years ago. We were much struck then with its appearance in size of grain and hardness, and grew it in our trial grounds here in Georgia. It grew off nicely, resisted drought well and made a remarkably good yield for a corn of its class.

We grew it a second and third year before offering it, this being in line with our general policy of proving the value of a variety before offering it for sale. The illustration on this page from a photograph of an ear from our seed crops shows the natural size of the ears. While it has all the appearance of a pure dent corn it is nearly as hard as "pop corn."

Sends the Weevil to the Neighbors

B. F. Hodges, Houston County, Texas, writes: "Florida Flint is a fine crop, and best of all, **Mr. Weevil has to go to the next neighbor.** I grew 30 bushels per acre without fertilizer. I carried some to mill and it makes the best meal going."

P. D. Howe, Baldwin County, Alabama, says: "Florida Flint is marvelously hard and is just what is needed here on the coast where weevil is bad."

C. B. Brown, Hillsboro County, Florida, writes: "Bud worms were bad this year but Florida Flint seemed to resist them better than other varieties."

J. C. Calhoun, Orange County, Florida, says: "Like Florida Flint fine. It is a good corn for this country as the weevil can't eat it like other kinds."

Mr. R. J. L. Richardson, Whitfield County, Georgia, writes us: "I don't believe you have given Florida Flint justice. Got about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a stand on 5 acres; prevented by wet season from cultivating as desired, but I averaged 50 bushels per acre. Under different circumstances I believe I could have made 75 bushels."

Geo. Marshall, Adams County, Mississippi, writes: "Am very much pleased with the **Florida Flint Corn**, also **Hastings' Prolific**. Made two plantings in April and May. Florida Flint averaged two medium sized ears to the stalk. Florida Flint will stand close planting and be prolific."

We don't feel like saying that any corn is absolutely "weevil-proof," but if a weevil don't come mighty near breaking his teeth when he tackles our "**Florida Flint**" we miss our guess. Without any exception the "**Florida Flint**" is the hardest, large grained corn we have ever seen. It resists drought splendidly, makes a good heavy stalk with plenty of leaves for forage, makes one to two ears per stalk and each ear is tightly covered with a heavy protecting husk that covers it completely and closes closely over the end of the ear. With us it makes 35 to 50 bushels per acre, according to soil. We would not recommend it for an all-purpose or whole crop corn, but for something to last, with little or no weevil damage from one year's end to the other, it has no equal. Our suggestion would be to plant from half to two-thirds of the crop with **Hastings' Prolific**, or if large-eared corn is preferred, Rockdale, and the balance in Florida Flint, keeping this over for summer feeding. If you want a hard corn to resist weevil attacks, plant some of your crop in our Florida Flint. You need not be afraid to plant it in other States because it is called "Florida Flint." We grow it here in Georgia and we have no difficulty in growing satisfactory crops of it. While not as prolific or as heavy bearer as some of our other varieties, its hardness and resistance to weevil attacks ought to give it a place on every farm in the lower South.

Stock of Seed Limited to 1500 Bushels

PRICES Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Improved Golden Dent (Georgia Grown) (No. 144)

Practically all seed of Golden Dent Corn offered in the South either by seedsmen or local merchants is Northern grown and not acclimated and seldom makes good in the crop. Ours is different. Our specially grown Georgia raised seed of Golden Dent will please you and make you a sure crop for early use. It is the standard yellow variety for planting in the South in recent years; a splendid medium early yellow field corn. Large ears, with small red cob and large grains of deep yellow color. A strong grower standing up against hot, dry weather remarkably well for a corn of its class. It matures hard corn for feeding in 110 to 115 days, the grain being rich in feeding value. Also good for roasting ears. The Improved Golden Dent is a valuable yellow corn for early plantings in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.**

The Snowflake (No. 146) A valuable white variety for "roasting ears" in the South. Deep grained and good sized ear of fine quality. Produces 2 ears to the stalk. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.**

Mexican June Corn For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought-proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply from Mexico very limited. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.**



HASTINGS' 1914 BOYS' CORN CLUB PRIZES



Ben Leath, Walker County Georgia, Boy Champion, 1911. Yield 214 Bushels and 40 Pounds

named above, and we will send your name and address to the Boys' Corn Club agent in your State and he will organize a Club in your county, if possible. The United States Department of Agriculture is anxious that Boys' Corn Clubs be organized in every county in the Southern States, and so are we, and we are co-operating fully with the Department in organizing these clubs by offering the largest prizes ever offered in the South. Any boy less than eighteen years old can join these clubs and compete for these prizes of ours. If you join a Boys' Club in your county you will have all the help the United States Department of Agriculture can give you in growing your crop.

These Boys' Corn Clubs are organized under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and any boys competing for the **Hastings Prizes** must be members of a regularly organized Boys' Club and grow his crop according to the rules made by the department. In competing for **Hastings' Prizes** you can also compete for any county, congressional district, State or special prize. In almost every State there are special State and County prizes open to you.

You Can Compete for Three of the Hastings' Corn Club Prizes in Your Own State



Edward J. Wellborn, Morgan County, Georgia, Boy Champion, 1913. Yield 181 Bushels and 41 Pounds

\$1,200 In Prizes for Southern Boys

Separate State Contests for the Boys of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas and Oklahoma in 1914

Just before this page of the catalogue was written we saw one of the most inspiring sights that it has ever been our good fortune to witness. More than one thousand Georgia Corn Club Boys, from one hundred or more counties, marched through the streets of Atlanta escorted by bands of music, various military companies and boys from the Atlanta schools, being followed by carriages containing prominent men of both the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia. Accompanying the Boys' Clubs was also a good delegation from the Girls' Canning Club.

Over in the State Capitol are shown nearly 3,000 exhibits of the boys' work of 1913, a monument to the grit, nerve and industry of these thousands of Georgia boys.

Atlanta, the busiest city of the South, stopped its work to pay a tribute to these boys and girls. Tens of thousands of people lined the streets and cheered and applauded these boys and girls from the farms who are doing these things that are really worth doing, these boys and girls who are to be the leading men and women, the ones to whom the country must look for leadership in the future.

The City of Atlanta delights to honor these boys and girls of Georgia just as the cities and towns of your state (if you live in some other state) will delight to honor you when you are doing things worth while and helping to make your state, county or district a better place to live in.

Join the Boys' Corn Club in Your County

If there is a Boys' Corn Club in your county and you are not already a member, join it. If there is no club in your county, write us if you live in any of the States

named above, and we will send your name and address to the Boys' Corn Club agent in your State and he will organize a Club in your county, if possible. The United States Department of Agriculture is anxious that Boys' Corn Clubs be organized in every county in the Southern States, and so are we, and we are co-operating fully with the Department in organizing these clubs by offering the largest prizes ever offered in the South. Any boy less than eighteen years old can join these clubs and compete for these prizes of ours. If you join a Boys' Club in your county you will have all the help the United States Department of Agriculture can give you in growing your crop.

These Boys' Corn Clubs are organized under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and any boys competing for the **Hastings Prizes** must be members of a regularly organized Boys' Club and grow his crop according to the rules made by the department. In competing for **Hastings' Prizes** you can also compete for any county, congressional district, State or special prize. In almost every State there are special State and County prizes open to you.

We offer three separate prizes for the boys in each of the States named above, but you positively must belong to your County Corn Club to compete for them.

Knowing that lands in some States produce more corn than others, we have these separate State contests so as to be perfectly fair. In competing for these prizes you compete with boys in your own State only. Georgia boys will compete against Georgia boys only; Alabama boys against Alabama boys, and so on through the list of States.

In each of the States named above, except Georgia, \$100.00 in cash prizes will be paid; \$50.00 first prize, \$30.00 second prize and \$20.00 third prize. In our home State of Georgia we have arranged it a little differently. The State College of Agriculture of Georgia has a splendid One-Year Course in Agriculture. This is one of the best agricultural educational institutions in this country, and a year spent there will be of the greatest possible benefit to any boy. To enter the State College of Agriculture a boy must be 15 years or over. Our first Georgia prize is one year, expenses paid by us (about \$250.00), at the Agricultural College, Athens, Ga.; \$30.00 second prize, and \$20.00 third prize, cash.

We want to see at least 200,000 boys in these Corn Clubs this year. If you do not belong to a club now, join one in your county. If there is no Boys' Corn Club in your county just write us, saying you want to join one, and we will send your name to the right Department agent.

We have nothing to do with the awarding of prizes, measuring the crop, or anything to do with deciding who is the winner in your State; these prizes are awarded by the State agent of the Department under rules established by the Department, which guarantees fair, square treatment to every boy who competes.

When the Department agent for your State notifies us who the winners are, we pay the prizes to the winners. All that **H. G. Hastings & Co.** asks is that you write us, giving your full name, postoffice and State, saying that you wish to compete for our prizes. You do not have to buy seed corn of us unless you want to. This offer is open to all boys under 18 years of age in the States named above.

THE TWO BOY CHAMPIONS OF GEORGIA

We are printing on this page the pictures of the two boys in Georgia who hold the high record yield for the State. For fear that these yields might scare off some of you other boys we want to say that both of these boys have passed beyond the age limit and can not compete against you.

Ben Leath, the Walker county, Georgia, boy shown at the top, made on his acre of corn in the 1911 contest 214 bushels and 40 pounds of **Hastings' Prolific Corn**. This record made by Ben Leath in 1911 still stands as the high record yield of the State of Georgia for either boy or man. Edward J. Wellborn, of Morgan county, Georgia, holds the second highest record of 181 bushels and 41 pounds, made with **Hastings' Prolific Corn** in 1913. It was so dry in Morgan county this past summer that at one time Wellborn feared that he would have to cut the crop for forage, but he kept right on working with the result that when the crop was harvested he made the second highest yield ever made in Georgia. If you ever get discouraged remember this Morgan county boy and everlastingly stick to it.

Tells The Truth About "Box" Seeds

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Early in January, 1912, Mr. A. D. Newman, R. F. D. No. 1, Couchata, Louisiana, wrote us as follows:

"Please send me one of your 1912 catalogues of garden seed as I want a garden this year. I have not had one since I ordered my seed from you. I always put off ordering until it is too late and then buy box seeds and the result has been 'no garden,' so I have decided if I have no garden this year it will not be for lack of good seed."

We have had in past years considerable to say in our catalogues about the danger of depending on box seeds for garden success and in several places in this catalogue we urge you to send in your orders early so as to be sure and have the right kind of seed on hand to take advantage of favorable seasons for gardening. We know exactly how thousands upon thousands of people make either total or partial garden failures every spring; possibly you are one of these and have had exactly the same experience in a greater or lesser degree, as shown by Mr. Newman's letter, which we print above. You get this 1914 catalogue and look it over and see many things that you want in your garden or on your farm this year and you say that you will order it after while. The matter is forgotten until the first warm spring days come and you are then in an awful hurry to "make garden." You then realize the lateness of the season and, fearing you can not send to us and get the seeds back in time, you rush up to a store and buy seeds from the boxes which are there to be sold by the merchant or druggist on commission and from which he makes a profit of 40 per cent and in some cases more.

We have stated time and again that box seeds were much inferior to the seeds put out by this house; further, that box seeds were generally of poorer quality than those put out by Mail Order Seed Houses. We have reached the point now where we do not have to ask you to take our word for it for the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Plant Industry, has been checking up this box seed business for several years. The result of this investigation is found in Circular 101 of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and you can get a copy of it yourself if you want to get full information on this subject.

We want to call your attention further to the fact that this investigation by the Department only takes into consideration the question of germinating qualities and does not go into any question as to the truthness to name or difference in the quality of vegetables raised from the cheaper and lower grade commission seeds and the better quality obtained on an average from Mail Order Seed Houses.

The Department during the years of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 purchased 12,454 packets of seed from the boxes in the merchants' stores in various parts of the country. Out of these 658 germinated less than 10%, and 407 packets failed to germinate at all. Taking all kinds of vegetables that are usually planted and taking the

average of the 4 years the average germination of the seeds bought from boxes in the stores was 60½%. The highest average germination of any year with the box seeds was 63½%, the lowest 55 3-5 %.

We want to ask you a fair, yet very plain question on this subject. Is it any wonder that people who depend on seeds purchased from boxes in the stores have more or less "bad luck" in their gardens?

We don't like to talk on this subject, but it seems necessary at times, and now that the United States Department of Agriculture has made such extensive tests, it is time that our people realize just what they are buying when they go up to the store every spring and place their dependence on "box seeds" for garden success.

This circular of the Department mentions no seedsmen's names. We have no special box seed firm in view when we have said and are saying that the seeds sent out in boxes are inferior to those sent out by us. **That system of selling seed in boxes is dead wrong.**

Practically every seed in every box is one or more years old before it is placed on sale with the merchant and necessarily so. Practically every packet of seed in those boxes is put up in the previous summer or fall, **before the new crop seed is ready.** The advertised "freshness" and "new crop" is usually confined to the fancy colored lithographed packets.

Every time we go out among farmers in the country and talk to them about their gardens we hear them talk about having "good luck" or "bad luck" as the case may be, in getting the seeds to come up. No one knows better than ourselves the great effect that weather and soil conditions have on seed germination, but we also know that in nine cases out of ten, poor garden luck in germination, when the weather is anywhere nearly right and the soil has been well prepared, is due to seed of inferior quality.

The garden, when rightly made, goes a long ways towards the family living. When there are plenty of good vegetables ready in the garden the store bill is a great deal smaller and usually the health of the family is a great deal better.

Is it right, is it sensible then for you to risk the success of your garden for the season by buying and planting "box seeds"?

We know that it is a little more trouble for you to send your order for garden seeds to us than to buy them up at your store. You have the extra trouble of sitting down and writing out the list of what you want, the cost of a postage stamp to send the letter. On orders to the amount of \$1.00 or over we allow you to deduct the cost of the Money Order from the amount you send us.

Now, for a fact isn't it a great deal better for you to send to Hastings whose reputation for high quality seed is beyond question than to take "box seed" chances with your garden in the light of this Department of Agriculture Bulletin or Circular. It's certainly worth the little extra trouble to send to Hastings and you certainly get extra packets of seeds free from Hastings that you never get from the merchant with the box seeds.

Seeds and The Parcel Post

We want to take this opportunity to correct some mistaken ideas that many have as to the effect on the mailing of seeds under the Parcel Post law that went into effect a year ago. In that law, Seeds, Plants and Bulbs are expressly excepted from its operation, this exception being made at the request of most of the Seed Houses of this country, including ourselves.

We asked this because, under the cumbersome zone system and its regulations and rates it would have caused an increase in the cost of postage on packages of seeds of average weight and average distance carried of from 15% to 20%, which increase would have had to have been paid by the seed buyer.

A word of explanation is in order. For over 30 years before the present Parcel Post law went into effect there had been a special postage rate made by Congress covering Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, of 1 cent for each 2 ounces (the equivalent of 8 cents per pound), on packages not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, from any one postoffice in the United States to another. This was known as the "Special Seed Rate," and it was exactly one-half the regular postage rate on other articles of merchandise.

The seedsmen generally (including ourselves) opposed any change simply because it would have made an increase in postage cost over rates already in use for 30 years except to nearby points, and that increase would have had to have been paid by the seed buyer. No changes were made in the old postage rates on seeds, plants or bulbs by the Parcel Post law and the only effect of the Parcel Post regulations on Seeds, etc., is that the weight limit of packages is raised to 11 pounds from 4, and to 20 pounds in the first and second zones.

The prices given in this catalogue include postage paid by us on all seeds by the packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound, pint or quart, also on all bulbs and plants, to any postoffice in the United States.

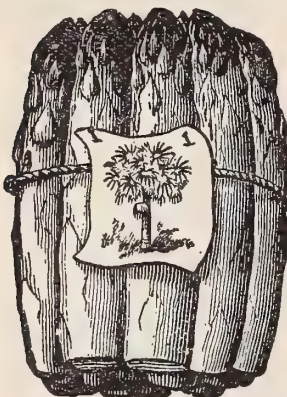
Putting seeds, plants and bulbs under present Parcel Post rates would benefit only those living in the zones near to Atlanta. To those living farther away it would mean an increase in cost, and for that reason we opposed and will continue to oppose placing Seeds, Plants and Bulbs under the present Parcel Post rates and regulations.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

HASTINGS' SUCCESSFUL SEEDS FOR SOUTHERN GROWERS

Hastings' Right Varieties of Right Quality for Southern Spring Plantings

Every Time You Order Seed or Write to Us Be Sure and Give Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Address.



Palmetto Asparagus

The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Artichoke is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as with Irish potatoes. It requires 6 bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced nearly 1,000 bushels per acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the tubers to a single eye, planting in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, 65 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel (of about 3 bushels), \$5.00.



Henderson's Bush Lima (See Page 32)

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this catalogue include the delivery of all seeds by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities. This does not include pecks or bushels.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only, except Cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents' worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for special collections of either seeds or plants, prices for which are net.

Please read carefully the Special Premium Notice on the back of Order Sheet in this Catalogue.

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seeds amounts to fifty cents or more, the cost of postoffice or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount.

Stamps On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent them sticking together or to the order, as they frequently do in damp weather.

Special Express Rates For several years the various Express Companies have made special rates covering the shipments of seed out of Atlanta to our customers. During the past year the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission ordered a sweeping reduction in general express rates which has led to the withdrawal of these special seed rates by the Companies and in future seeds will have to take the new regular rates going into effect the first of the year. Just what effect this will have can not be stated at this time, but according to the best information we have at time this catalogue goes to the printer the new rates will not be much different from the old special seed rates of past years and express charges will be nearly the same.

About Warranty H. G. Hastings & Co. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have absolutely no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to methods of planting, cultivation, season and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way we could be held responsible for any failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1) Palmetto is the best variety for the south. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on asparagus. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and regular in growth than many of the later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots (No. 2) You can save from 1 1/2 to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 85 cents; \$1.50 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$5.00; per 10,000, \$45.00.

French Globe Artichoke (No. 3) A vegetable little known or liked by Americans, but highly prized by the French and Italians. This variety is for table use only. Best imported French seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke, the Greatest Hog Food



Jerusalem Artichoke

Bush or Bunch Beans For Spring Planting

CULTURE In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings may be made earlier, but bush beans will not grow well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings should be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently, and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time. Quantity, needed for planting—1 pint for each 75 feet of row; about 1 1/4 bushels per acre.

HASTINGS' BIG PACKETS OF BEANS

It is the rule in almost all mail order seed houses to put up packets of beans and peas containing 2 ounces to sell at 10 cents. Most of our packets of beans and peas contain 3 1/2 to 4 ounces, each, same selling for 10 cents postpaid. In buying beans in packets from HASTINGS you not only get the best but twice as much for your money.

HASTINGS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD BUSH BEANS (No. 6)

The only absolutely stringless, green round-podded bean, stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until full grown and ready to dry up. It surpasses all other bush beans in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long, smooth, green pods, natural size of which is shown in the illustration on this page. It is a very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, and comes into bearing about the same as Red Valentine and continues to produce long after other bush varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. Of greatest value to those with a family garden who desire to combine quality with the heaviest production. Tests of it all over the South during the past eight or nine years have shown its great superiority in every respect. We recommend it highly to every one who plants bush beans in the South. It is one of the very best green-podded bush beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (Round Podded) (No. 25)

The most largely planted of any bush bean in the South; a splendid early, heavy bearing variety, well adapted to all parts of the South, and for either market or home use. Caution should always be used in the purchase of Red Valentine beans on account of the large quantities of flat-podded, tough, shucky beans that are sold every year, largely through local merchants and seedsmen, whose inducement to buy is largely a cut price.

If you plant Hastings' Valentine beans you are safe in this respect and sure of beans of the right quality. Ours is the true, round-podded stock, very early, a vigorous grower and very heavy bearer of medium sized, round, tender, finely flavored pods; very uniform in ripening, and Southern Truck Growers consider our Red Valentine one of the most profitable beans they can grow for shipment.

Packet, 10 cts.; ½ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Best 4 Bean Collection

Four of our best beans for home gardens in the South are our Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Old Homestead or Texas Prolific Pole Bean and Henderson Bush Lima. All of these are illustrated and described on pages 31, 32 and 33. We will send you by mail one 10 cent packet of each of these 4 varieties postpaid for 25 cents. This is your chance to have these 4 splendid varieties at the lowest cost.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee

(No. 14) One of the best and earliest, green-podded bush beans for Southern spring plantings. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer of medium sized, round, finely flavored pods. No early variety equals it in withstanding either extremely wet or dry weather without serious injury. Holds pods well up off the ground. We recommend it to you fully for early plantings, if you wish to combine earliness, sureness of crop, quality and quantity. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Improved Round Pod Refugee

(1000 to 1) (No. 13) Almost identical with our Excelsior-Refugee, except that it is ten days to two weeks later in bearing. Immensely heavy yielder, round, green pods of fine quality and holds up well in long distance shipment. Also good for a canning bean. Especially resistant to drought, cold and unfavorable growing conditions. A variety very largely used by market gardeners both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Extra Early Black Valentine (No. 23)

A new strain of Valentine bean that is steadily making its way into favor as a variety for market gardeners both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Seemingly this bean will stand earlier planting than other varieties on account of its greater hardiness and its resistance to bad weather conditions. Extra early, a heavy bearer and holds up splendidly in shipments to Northern markets. Equally good for home gardens and especially so in Florida and Lower Gulf Coast sections. Packets, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Griswold's Everbearing Wax (No. 20) For home garden and nearby markets this is one of the best, but is not adapted to long distance shipments. Wonderfully productive with handsome, round, yellow pods that are thick, fleshy and entirely stringless, growing six to seven inches in length, and are exceptionally fine flavored, rich and buttery. Their greatest value, however, is in their long bearing character, beginning to bear earlier and continuing to produce their splendid pods in greatest abundance long after other standard varieties are done. As many as 80 to 90 pods ready for picking have been counted on a single vine together with a mass of blooms ready to produce more. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.25.

Hastings' Early Valentine Wax (No. 24) A splendid, early Valentine bean with purely round, wax pods. Grows 15 to 18 inches high, with strong, vigorous stalks and good foliage. If you want a first-class wax bean either for home use, nearby markets, or shipping, this is a bean that we can recommend without reserve. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.



Extra Early Red Valentine



HASTINGS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEAN



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean

Burpee Bush Lima (No. 8)

True bush form of the Large White Lima. Beans extra large size. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax (No. 16) A most popular wax bean for either market or home use. Extra early, maturing in 5 to 6 weeks, with favorable weather. A vigorous grower, producing heavy crops of long, showy pods of a beautiful white, waxy appearance and is remarkably free from rust, under most trying conditions. Tender, of fine flavor and almost stringless. In shipping it holds up much better than most of the wax varieties, reaching market in splendid condition, and is found especially valuable by shippers and market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.65; bushel, \$6.00.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (No. 21) A selection from Wardwell's having entirely round pods. Long, round, meaty, stringless pods of fine flavor, crisp and tender. Early and productive. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.65; bushel, \$6.00.

Davis' White Wax (No. 29) Immensely productive market gardeners' variety, bearing large, almost straight pods 5 to 6 inches in length, of beautiful white, waxy color. This is the standard wax variety to grow for shipment in South Florida. It holds up splendidly and sells at top prices on its handsome appearance. In quality for eating as a snap bean it is not equal to others, but the seed being white makes it a first-class variety for a shell bean for winter use, and as such should be grown in family gardens. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

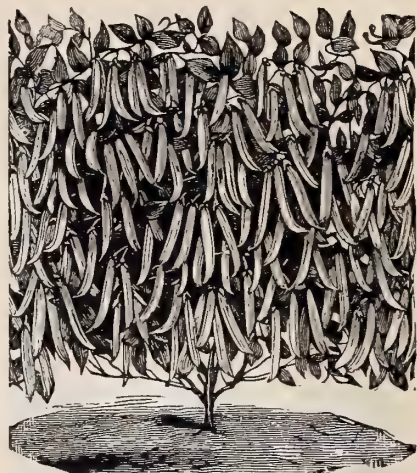
Prolific German Black Wax Bean (No. 32) and Rust Proof Wax (No. 30)

Greatly improved and more productive strains of the old well known favorites. German Black Wax and Golden Wax. Each—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Full Measure (No. 19) A splendid round green podded bush bean. Fine quality, long bearing, stringless pods about 5 inches long. Remains in good eating condition for days after pods are fully grown. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean (No. 28)

The South buys hundreds of carloads of the common White or Navy beans every year. Why buy these when you can grow them without trouble? The White Mexican resembles the Navy bean very closely in appearance and makes a good crop almost anywhere in the South. Plants of very erect growth and hold pods well up from the ground as shown in our illustration. Plants grow 2 feet high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, leaving plants 6 inches apart in the row. Can be used either as "snaps" or dry as a shell bean. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50.



White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean

IF POLES ARE SCARCE PLANT OUR BUSH LIMA Jackson Wonder Bean (17)

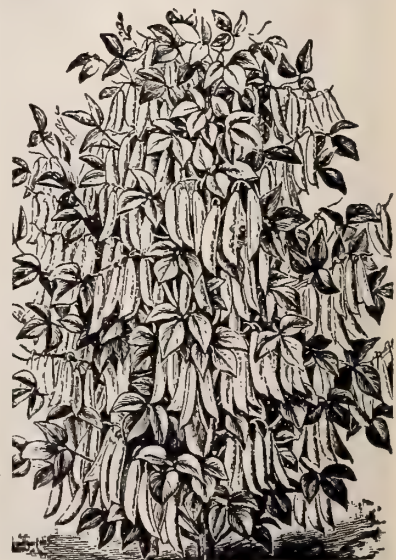
Most prolific of all bush limas. Of Georgia origin and fully adapted to all parts of the South. Flourishes in driest weather and practically drought proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter-bean growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shell bean. Splendid for all Southern home gardens. Seed of light brown color. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.

OUR BEST 3 BUSH LIMAS

Burpee's, the Biggest; Jackson Wonder, the drought-proof; Henderson's, the Most Prolific. One full-sized packet of each of these bush limas, prepaid, 25 cents.

Henderson Bush Lima (7)

Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Sieva." Very early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting and is one of the most popular varieties of butter beans. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.



Jackson Wonder Lima or Butter Bean

Our McCasland Pole Bean (No. 26) --A Wonder

Acknowledged by every seed trade expert who has seen it growing to be the best pole bean in existence, a pole bean that "beats Kentucky Wonder" as one of them said.

We introduced this superb bean in 1912, it coming to us in a peculiar way. It had been in the hands of one Georgia family for almost a lifetime. Mr. McCasland, who was a great admirer of this firm and a planter of Hastings' Seeds for years, requested, just before his death, that it be placed in our hands. Mrs. McCasland sent us a small quantity, asking, if we found it worthy of introduction, that we name it after her husband, which we gladly did. It was certainly worth introducing.



If you plant it you will agree fully with Mr. J. H. Sheffield, of Wingate, Miss., who wrote us: "McCasland Bean surpasses anything in the bean line I ever saw."

The illustration on this page is from a photograph of a single matured vine showing its immense prolificness. The large size pods fill perfectly and in the "snap" stage are deep green color, meaty, stringless and of delicious flavor. Vines continue to bear immense quantities throughout the season if kept picked closely. When allowed to ripen the shell beans of pure white color are most excellent for winter use. The McCasland is a pole snap bean that no Southern home garden can afford to be without. It's the one pole bean for any Southern garden and you will never regret planting it. Large Packet, 15 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; pint, 40 cents; quart, 75 cents, postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.00.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean

(No. 12) Popular, white seeded, heavy bearing pole bean for spring plantings. Pods stringless and of rich buttery flavor. Beans are large, round, white and make splendid shell beans for winter use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.50.

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder

(No. 15) This superb pole snap bean is known under all three of these names. It is a most profitable pole, green, snap bean for you to plant any time from April to August. Bears in sixty to seventy days from planting, and if closely picked will continue until frost. Pods are round, green and grow 6 to 12 inches long. Well rounded out, meaty, tender and absolutely stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck having often been picked from a single vine, our illustration giving a splendid idea of its productiveness. If you have grown it before you need not be told its value. If you have never grown it, plant, at least, a few of them this year, for you will certainly be pleased. Here in the South with our long growing seasons, pole beans like this are very profitable. The genuine variety of this will pay you well, but look out for the seed of the short, tough, shucky, Southern Prolific that is so often sold under these names in recent years. In appearance of the seed it is almost identical and the Southern Prolific is not worth planting if you want good quality in your beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Hastings' Genuine Cornfield Bean

(No. 18) satisfactory cornfield bean and there has been none on the market. There are many so called cornfield beans, but they have been generally unsatisfactory, not growing as vigorously as they should in the shade of the corn stalks. A few years ago we succeeded in obtaining a small quantity of a real cornfield bean that is entirely satisfactory in manner of growth, heavy-bearing qualities, tenderness and fine flavor. We have just succeeded in working up a sufficient stock of it to offer this year, and if you want a bean for planting in the corn this is certainly the variety that you can plant with full assurance that it will give you exactly the kind of results you are looking for. It is green podded, producing beans about 6 inches long, round and well filled. This bean has never been offered before by any seed house. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents.

Southern Creaseback (No. 11) Also known as "Fat-horse" bean. Fine for planting as a pole bean or in corn. Can be used as a snap bean and is of greatest value for shell beans for winter use, beans being pure white. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50.



Single Matured Plant of New McCasland Pole Bean

Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

Florida Butter and Other Limas -- Next Page

Small White Lima (No. 9) Also known as small lima or "Sieva" bean. A climbing form of the Henderson Bush Lima. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Large White Lima (No. 10) The true large lima pole bean. A vigorous grower with extra large greenish white beans. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean (No. 31)

In this variety you can have a wax pole bean equal in all respects to the Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder, in vigor of growth, size and quality of pods, earliness, length of bearing, fine flavor and tenderness. The dry beans are large, white and make a most excellent shell bean for winter use, thus giving an excellent variety both for snap and shell beans. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, not prepaid, \$1.50.

Florida Butter Lima Bean (No. 27)

The only true pole lima bean for early-in-the-season bearing. Can't beat this variety among pole limas for bearing early in the season anywhere in the South, as it begins to produce pods from the very first bloom that appears on the plants, something that is not true of any of the other pole lima beans when planted in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until the nights get cool before it "sets" beans. Will make an abundant crop where other sorts fail completely. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.

Hastings' Superior Garden Beet Seed



HASTINGS IMPROVED
BLOOD TURNIP BEET

Note: For the best beet seed in the world we are dependent on France. For the fourth year in succession weather conditions in France have been such that the seed farms have only produced an exceedingly small crop and supplies of all varieties of French-grown seed are short. Some of the varieties have only turned from 15 to 25 per cent again this season and prices are higher than in past years as a result of this condition.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured garden ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, scattering seed thinly. Sowings can begin as early as the ground can be worked in this latitude and succession sowings made up to August 15th and even later further south of us. In Florida sow from September to December. Seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled if the ground is dry. When two or three inches high thin out to four or five inches apart in the row. Young beet plants are superior to spinach and turnips for greens. In light, sandy soils cover about 1 inch; in stiff or clay soils not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Young beets ready for use in 50 to 70 days, according to variety.

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet (No. 40)

A popular market gardeners' beet, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Remarkably fine, smooth form and free from stringy roots. Small top and rapid grower with a deep blood red color which it retains fully after being cooked. Extra fine quality, sweet and tender. A very heavy cropper; its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$10.00.



HASTINGS
ECLIPSE BLOOD
TURNIP BEET

Hastings' Imp'd Blood Turnip Beet (No. 45)

Most popular variety for home use and nearby markets, and there are but few of our thousands of customers who do not plant it each year with entire satisfaction. An improvement by our French growers from the Early Blood Turnip beet and in color is deep blood red. Of fine, even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration above. Medium early, productive, tender, free from stringiness and sweet. A valuable variety for home or market use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25, postpaid.

Hastings' Crimson King (No. 46) A great favorite. Of turnip shape, very uniform in size, shape and color. Sweet and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 to 7 weeks from time of planting. A splendid beet for all-seasons planting. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Egyptian (No. 42) A standard extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened turnip-shaped roots. When young flesh very tender and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale (No. 43) A variety grown for its leaves only. The mid-rib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus; the other portion of the leaf being cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet (No. 50) A variety that is a great favorite for market gardeners of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as Egyptian, larger and of better quality. Color deep, blood red. Tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Often ready for use in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Productive, a splendid keeper and good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Bastian's Extra Early (No. 48) Old, well-known variety that is a favorite for home gardens and nearby markets. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Half-Long Blood Beet (No. 44) A favorite for late use. Intermediate in length between the Blood Turnip beet and the Long Smooth. Color deep, blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. Quality tender and sweet and remains in perfect condition several weeks after maturity. A favorite for home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood Beet (No. 49) An old-time favorite with long, smooth, blood red roots going well down into the soil, enabling it to stand drought and heat. A few of these ought to be in your garden for late use after other varieties are gone. Flesh tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Yellow Turnip Beet (No. 47) Identical with Improved Blood Turnip Beet except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of this alternating with red beets make a pleasing appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEED ONLY

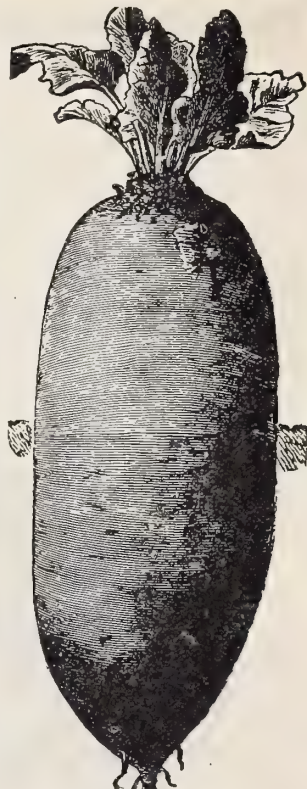
Every year sees a steady increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant, at least, a small crop of Mangel and Sugar beets for stock feeding purposes. It is impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer necessary than the Mangel, Sugar Beets and Belgian carrots. All are immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage in winter. With dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animals show the great value of these crops. Plow the ground deeply, then harrow well until smooth. Sow seed in this latitude early in the spring, rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and let grow all season. Use a naturally rich, deep soil or else fertilize heavily. Mangel and Sugar Beets are equally valuable. Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants them each year.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel (No. 41) Largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangels. Roots grow from ½ to 2-3 above surface and usually 18 in. to 2 ft. long; 4 to 6 in. in diameter. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

White French Sugar Beet (No. 51) Largest and best of the true Sugar beets for the South. Their high sugar content makes them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. A most profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents, postpaid.

FREE FLOWER SEEDS

We believe in plenty of flowers. We have them in abundance at our home and we want to see the time come when every farm home in the South has its flower beds. To encourage this we are again giving away absolutely free 5 packets of flower seed as a premium with every order from this catalogue to the amount of 55c or over. See this superb offer illustrated in colors on the second cover page.



Jumbo Mangel

BROCCOLI Closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Culture the same as for cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a surer header. For those who are deterred from growing cauliflower on account of high price of seed we recommend a trial of Broccoli, as the two vegetables are similar. White Cape and Purple Cape both do well, the only difference being in the color of the heads. **WHITE CAPE (No. 57)**—Packet 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents. **PURPLE CAPE (No. 56)**—Prices same.

CAULIFLOWER Should only be planted in the South in very rich, or well-matured soil. In the spring it should be planted in this latitude very early and really does better planted in June and July for maturity during the fall months. Sow in seed beds in the same manner as cabbage. Transplant when 4 to 5 inches high and give an abundance of water in dry weather. Soil should be kept moist and cultivated thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed in September, October and November. In early spring or late fall one ounce of seed will make 2,000 to 2,500 plants. For warm weather sowings double that quantity of seed would be required. Early varieties of Gilt Edge and Snow Ball mature in about 110 days. Late varieties in 140 to 150 days.

Gilt Edge Cauliflower Gilt edge in every respect. Largest, most perfect and surest header of all early varieties. (No. 85) and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen head sent to our store weighed 7 lbs. and 8 ozs. In general appearance like Snowball, but a surer header. Packet, 20c; ¼ oz., 75c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$8.00; lb., \$30.00.

Early Snow Ball (No. 86) An early variety, second only in value to Gilt Edge. Packet, 15 cents; ¼ ounce, 65 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.15; ounce, \$2.00; ¼ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$28.00.

Extra Early Paris White Fine variety for family gardens. (No. 87) Heads medium size. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$2; lb., \$7.

Le Normand's (Short Stem) (No. 88) Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.75; pound, \$6.75.

Large Late Algiers (No. 89) Best late variety. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.50.

Autumn Giant (No. 90) Another favorite late variety. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (No. 59) Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family; adapted to the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head about 1 inch in diameter being formed at the base of each leaf. Is hardy and lives through the winter in most of the South. Quality and flavor improved by frost. Sow seed early in July or August and transplant to open ground when about 6 inches high. A most desirable vegetable and should be cultivated exactly the same as cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower—Best Early Cauliflower for the South

HASTINGS' CABBAGE SEED "MAKING GOOD"



Photographs don't lie. They show exactly what is there. That's one reason why we use nearly an entire page to reproduce this photograph of Mr. New Noakes, of Nueces County, Texas, and six heads of "Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage." Mr. Noakes had this photograph taken and sent it to us and we are reproducing it for your benefit, showing you what our cabbage seed will do.

There are two things for you to keep in mind. First, these are not specially selected heads, but taken from a load just as they were cut in the field and brought to town. Second, the seed which Mr. Noakes bought and grew these heads from is exactly the same quality that we send you when you order from us. We have no favorites among our customers in seed quality. Every one gets the same quality and that quality is the best that can be grown. The high quality of our cabbage seed as shown in this illustration is the real reason why nearly 200,000 gardeners plant **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** every year.

This shows just what the combination of right seed, right man and good land make, but if the seed is not right, the man and land don't count for much in the result. The seed has got to be right for you to make a success.

Why You Failed

We believe that there is hardly a person who reads this catalogue that has not made a failure with cabbage (and a good many other things as well) in the past, when they depended on the cheap cabbage seed from merchants and drug stores. Why is it? Simply because that seed has not been grown right. It's grown to sell cheap, it's grown so that your merchant or druggist can make a clear profit of 40 per cent on it. His big profit is made at the expense of your success, and if you continue to buy and plant that kind of cabbage and other seed you are to blame for your failures.

Our Right Seed

Cabbage is a standard crop on every Southern truck farm; it finds an important place in every family garden. There is no crop grown that depends more on the quality of the seed planted. A packet of **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** will easily make from 50 to 75 more good solid heads than a packet of seed from the commission boxes at the store. It is not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage. It's a question of starting your cabbage crop with **Hastings' right cabbage seed**.

Six Heads of Centennial Flat Dutch Grown by Mr. New Noakes, Near Corpus Christi, Tex.

200,000 PLANT HASTINGS' CABBAGE

Two hundred thousand is a large number of people, yet a few thousand more than that plant Hastings' Cabbage Seed of the different varieties every year. Ever since we started in business 24 years ago we have made a specialty of the very highest grade of American grown cabbage seed, and the illustrations on this and the preceding page from Mississippi and Texas show just how good cabbage Hastings' seed makes. We know that we can't be too particular about the quality of our cabbage and you can't be too particular about what you buy and plant. Neither you or ourselves can afford to take chances. No matter how good your soil, how carefully you cultivate or fertilize it, if the cabbage seed quality is not right you make more or less of a failure.

In our seed crops, every head of cabbage is most carefully inspected before it is allowed to produce seed for us. **We know it is right.** We have only one grade—the very best that can be grown—and the buyer of a 5 or 10 cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100 pound lots. We play no favorites among our customers. We believe that the man planting a home garden for his family's use is entitled to just as good seed quality as is the market gardener who plants for market. If you want to be successful in growing cabbage, you must plant right cabbage seed, and the **Hastings' quality is exactly what will please you and pay you, the quality you want to plant in 1914.**

CABBAGE CULTURE For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds down as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means spindling, unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in heavy soils, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy

clay or muck. Naturally the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones. Most of the fertilizer or manure should be worked into the soil before transplanting. The best all-around commercial fertilizer for cabbage should contain: Available phosphoric acid 7 per cent, potash 8 per cent, nitrogen 5 per cent.

Most of the cultivation should be before the crop is planted. This means two to three deep plowings and then work the soil as fine as possible. You can't overfeed cabbage so you need not be afraid of putting too much manure or fertilizer on the crop.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass. **Seed required:** In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather sets in two or three times as much seed is needed.

HASTINGS' CENTENNIAL FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE (No. 110)

Just below on this page and on the opposite page are shown illustrations from two photographs taken in two different years, one in Texas, the other in Mississippi. These were taken without our knowledge and sent in to us unsolicited. Both Mr. Noakes in Texas and Mr. Cowan in Mississippi planted Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the best main crop, heavy producing strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage now being sold. While we do not recommend it for an early cabbage, for main crop and late it is about the best you can plant. The only objection we ever heard is that on very rich ground it grows too large. This can be controlled by planting rather close in the row. Good for either spring or fall planting, being remarkably hardy, vigorous and resistant to both heat and cold. We sell more of this to cabbage growers for shipment in Gulf Coast sections than all other varieties combined. For home gardens Centennial is unexcelled for later use after early varieties are gone. Its vigor makes it especially valuable to grow under unfavorable conditions. If you have planted it before you know this. If not, plant some this spring. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; 1 lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Mississippi Grows Some Cabbage Also

After we first printed the illustration of Mr. Noakes of Corpus Christi, Texas, and six heads of Centennial Flat Dutch

Cabbage, the six heads weighing 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, shown on the opposite page, it so interested Mr. D. D. Cowan, of Hancock County, Miss., that he sent us a photograph of what he did in Mississippi with **Hastings' Cabbage Seed**. Mr. Cowan wrote us that his crop of cabbage went through 2 months of severe drought and then made cabbage like this. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Noakes are both good truck farmers, and Texas and Mississippi are both good States, but getting right down to bottom facts, all their work and intelligent efforts would have been lost if they had not had the right seed.

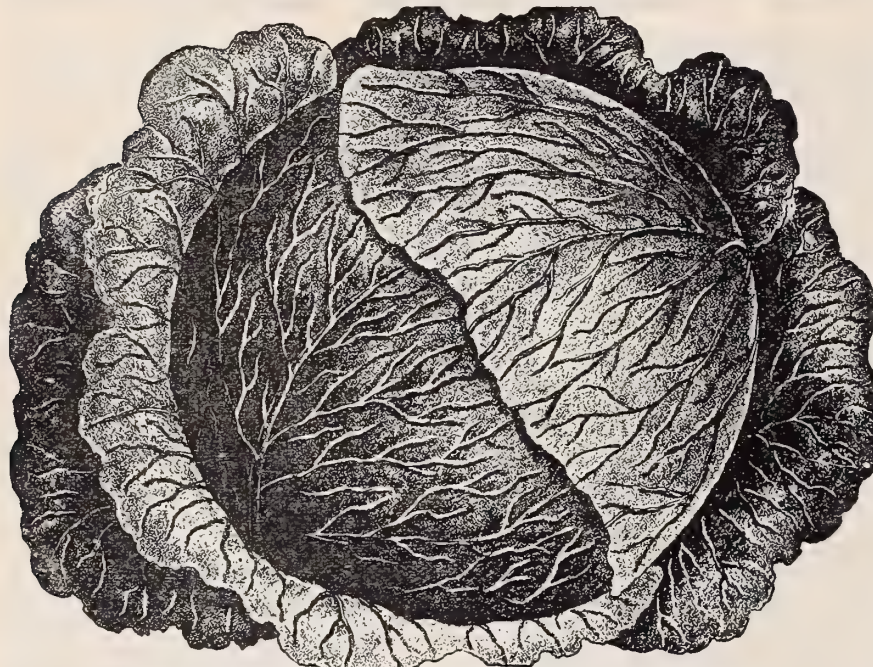
Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make good, solid heads of cabbage to every plant when treated right. It's not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage; it's a question of right seed, and right seed is not on sale at country stores or in commission boxes. Most of the failures on cabbage in the South come where seed is bought from merchants and small stores.

Every year a great many people write after planting time, saying they expected to find our seed at their store. Hastings' Seeds are never on sale in boxes in the stores. Order direct from us here in Atlanta and be safe.



William Murdock Cowan and Four Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown at Caesar, Hancock County, Miss. Weight of Cabbage 50 Pounds

Hastings' Sure Crop (No. 101) --Our Favorite Medium Early Cabbage



Hastings' Sure Crop—Our Largest Medium Early Flat Cabbage

Meet "Good Garden Luck" Half Way

Why not? Most "bad luck" in gardening comes from planting doubtful seeds from boxes in the stores. Meet garden luck half way by ordering your seeds now from **HASTINGS**. You won't be disappointed in them.

Earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. We have sold Sure Crop for the past 21 years in every Southern State and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety with the exception of our Genuine Sure Head. Adapted for both spring and fall plantings, for shipment, for nearby markets and home use. On good soil, with proper cultivation, the heads weigh from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size; well flattened on top. In quality it is most excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightly cared for scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a very dark green, holding up splendidly in shipment. Well adapted for spring planting in all parts of the South, except South Florida, where fall planting only is advised. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

Danish Ball Head (No. 111)

A handsome, hardy, late cabbage, making medium sized, very large heads. A splendid cabbage for planting for late maturity. The only objection that can be raised against this variety is the irregular character of growth of the plant which, however, does not seem to affect its valuable, hard-heading qualities. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

Early Summer (No. 122)

Early, flat cabbage coming in 10 days to 2 weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. Uniform in size and shape, also flattened and solid. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

All Seasons (No. 100) A favorite which we have greatly improved in the past few years. A reliable header, resisting heat and drought well and valuable for spring planting. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

All-Head Early (121)

The illustration on this page of All-Head was reproduced from a photograph of a single head of this variety grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta. You will agree with us that it is a head of cabbage hard to beat. All-Head Early is an early flat head variety, a sure header with half a chance and well named "All-Head" on account of its few outer leaves. One week earlier than our famous Early Summer and is the finest in existence for a medium sized, flat, early cabbage. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

Hastings' Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106)

Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage has always been popular for a first early cabbage in the South. Our growers have worked with this variety for years and we now have a strain that is surpassed by none, regardless of price at which the seed is sold. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you need our strain of seed. **Packet, 5 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; ¼ pound, 75 cts.; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

CABBAGE PLANTS
See Page 40



A single head of Hastings' famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed. You can do likewise with Hastings' Cabbage Seed

Hastings' Famous Long Island Wakefield Cabbage (No. 105)

Largest, earliest and surest header of any of the Wakefield varieties. Earlier, larger and finer bred than most strains of Charleston Wakefield. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds heavier, firmer, better shaped and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and favorable weather conditions in the spring it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is the right variety for those desiring the best pointed cabbage for shipment and it makes a splendid first early cabbage for home use. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25.**

Hastings' "Big 5" Cabbage Collection 25 Cents Postpaid

The varieties, Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead and Centennial Late Flat Dutch, have been known for years as HASTINGS' "BIG 4" and planted by tens of thousands of Southern gardeners. It gave an all season's supply of cabbage, early, medium and late for everyone who plants it. We have added to it one packet of our Genuine Surehead, and it is now known as the Big 5 Collection. At catalogue prices these five packets of the best five varieties would cost you 45 cents. We will send you these five packets for 25 cents postpaid. In buying our "Big 5" Cabbage Collection you get the biggest and best bargain in cabbage seed ever offered by any seed house. Include it in your order this spring. If you don't want to plant all the varieties this spring the seed will be all right for summer and early fall planting. While our Centennial Flat Dutch and Surehead are both first-class for early spring planting they are equally good for summer and early fall plantings. You will make no mistake in ordering HASTINGS' "BIG 5" Cabbage Collection this spring. It's good value for the money and you can't get HASTINGS' SEED anywhere but direct from HASTINGS. Don't wait, expecting to go up to your merchant at planting time and get them. They won't be there. HASTINGS' SEEDS are never put up in boxes to be sold in the stores. Buy direct from us in Atlanta. You will then know exactly what you are getting—the BEST.



Hastings' Long Island, the Best Early Pointed Cabbage

Farthest South--14 Tons of Cabbage Per Acre

As Homestead is the farthest South on the mainland of any station in the United States I thought it might interest you to know that I have planted 5 acres of cabbage from seed purchased from you. This cabbage is turning out over 14 tons per acre.

B. A. Woldin, Dade County, Florida.

Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage (No. 124) This variety comes as near perfection for the South as any we have ever seen. An absolutely new variety originating with one of our growers, and for a second early or main crop cabbage it has no equal. Heads weigh from 5 to 8 pounds and are the firmest and most solid that you can grow, surpassing in this respect the Danish Ball Head. In maturity it is about the same as Surehead. A first-class variety for either home use, market or shipment, and is entirely adapted to either spring or fall planting. Will stand great extremes of heat and cold and its remarkable hardiness and vigor make it the safest cabbage you can plant. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Florida Drumhead (No. 115)

Earliest and best of all the early Drumhead varieties for the South. Has stood the test of 18 years' extensive planting in the South and has always proven a favorite for either market, shipment or home use. Resists both heat and cold well. A short stemmed, medium early variety, growing compactly, the leaves turning in as shown in our illustration. Large head, well flattened on top. **Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cts.; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**



Hastings' Florida Drumhead Cabbage

Early Winningstadt (No. 104)

An old favorite variety planted almost entirely for early family use. Heads weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds and are pointed. **Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.60; postpaid.**

Blood Red Erfurt (No. 117)

Best red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure heading variety. Most largely used for pickling purposes. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.**



Hastings' New Perfection Hard Head Cabbage



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Stein's Early Flat Dutch (No. 125) One of the best Early Flat Dutch strains, especially adapted to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Early and sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as one for nearly markets. Packet, 5 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; oz., 25 cents; ¼ lb., 65 cents; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Charleston Wakefield (No. 107) Similar to the Early Jersey Wakefield, about two weeks later in maturing and weighs about 1 pound more to the head. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25, postpaid.

Large Late Drumhead (No. 114) Similar to our Florida Drumhead, but larger and two to three weeks later in maturing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00, postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (No. 103) Tenderest and finest flavored variety of cabbage. Does not head well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

HASTINGS' GENUINE SUREHEAD

(No. 120) We have sold tens of thousands of pounds of seed of this variety during the past fourteen years, and it is today the most popular variety for main crop that we catalogue. Our special strain of Surehead never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety and has the good points of both combined. A strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. Good for spring planting everywhere in the South and one of the best for late summer planting in the Central South and fall planting in the lower South for maturing in winter and fall. Is hardy, a splendid keeper and good shipper. Invaluable for home garden and one of the best for market use. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead cabbage this spring. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch (No. 119) A variety similar to our Centennial Flat Dutch, but not quite so firm and solid in heading. An old favorite in many parts of the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Succession (No. 116) Long a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers. A good second early, following in maturity varieties like our All-Head Early and Sure Crop, and is a splendid general-purpose cabbage for both spring and fall planting. Medium to large size, solid and a reliable header. Packet, 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

North Carolina Buncombe (No. 102) A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in the Carolinas. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25, postpaid.

Green Glazed (No. 112) A rather loose heading variety, really about half way between cabbage and collards. Its greatest value is in its resistance to insect attacks during the summer months. As they very seldom attack it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

"Two Plants From Every Seed"

Mr. R. L. Kirkland, Houston County, Alabama, wrote: "The first lot of seed I ever bought of you caused me to fear they were no good, as I got so many for the money. But it looked as though two plants came up for each seed planted. They are simply fine."

Our Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

To the market gardener who grows cabbage, earliness of the crop is a prime necessity if largest profits are to be made.

Along the Carolina coast are a number of well protected islands that never feel the cold spells of winter as we do here in the Central South. In that locality the cabbage seed is sown in the fall and makes a slow but vigorous, hardy growth all during the winter in the open ground and can be taken from there and planted anywhere in the Central South between January 15th and March 15th with perfect safety, a thing that is impossible with hot bed or green house grown cabbage plants.

The use of the open air, practically frost-proof plants often enables the gardener to put full grown heads of cabbage on the market two or three weeks ahead, and naturally he gets the early season, top of the prices for his crop.

Now, just a word about the appearance of these open air grown plants for those who have never used them. Their outdoor winter growth, standing through frosts and light freezes, discolors them and gives them a stunted look. Never mind their looks. Set them out and their luxuriant growth as soon as the weather warms up will make you forget all about how they looked.

These plants are grown from the very best of American-grown seed and are shipped direct to you from our Carolina growing station.

This year we can supply the following varieties: EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION and EARLY FLAT DUTCH.

BY MAIL, POSTPAID—100 for 35 cents; 1,000 for \$3.50. Not less than 100 plants of one variety sent by mail.

BY EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID (No plants sent C. O. D.). Prices—500 for \$1.00; in lots of one to five thousand at \$1.50 per thousand; 5,000 to 9,000 lots at \$1.25 per thousand; in 10,000 lots or over at \$1.00 per thousand. For express shipment not less than 500 plants of a variety sold. Packed 500, 1,000 and 2,000 to the crate, one variety in each crate.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed

CULTURE

Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 3 pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continuous supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil worked deep. Most varieties of carrot are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart for easy working. In Florida sow seed September to November. Ready to use in about 80 days.

Chantenay (No. 65) This is a stump rooted variety, the best of its class. A half long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness; very uniform in growth; flesh deep golden orange color; roots 3 inches in diameter at top and about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Red St. Valery (No. 67) Roots smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, tapering gradually to a point. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with our customers, especially in droughty sections. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Half Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite stump rooted sort for both market gardeners and home use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Danvers' Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange color, smooth, finely formed; heaviest producer to the acre of any of the Half Long varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Improved Long Orange

(No. 69) Old, well-known variety. Roots long and of deep, rich orange color. Heaviest cropping table carrot and profitable to grow for stock feed as well. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 85 cts.

Oxheart or Guerende (No. 66) The best of the short-rooted, thick-formed carrots. Roots 3 inches wide at top, tapering to 2 inches in diameter at the bottom. Length about 5 to 6 inches. Roots very free from hard core and of finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground where the long sorts often have to be dug or plowed out in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT (No. 70) FOR STOCK FEEDING ONLY

The South is just beginning to appreciate the value of root crops for stock. Of these the Belgian carrot is an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for winter feed by banking like sweet potatoes. In the lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. Belgian carrots fed with dry feed keep animals in good condition and in milk and dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. Sow in rows 3 feet apart, using 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin the plants to 6 inches apart. Plant on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Georgia Collard

COLLARDS An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. Well adapted to every Southern State and is a species of cabbage not only hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and later a fairly good head. Not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown here from early spring up to August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.

Southern or Georgia Collard (No. 135) This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury and will make a good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, and it makes an excellent substitute for that vegetable. Is very hardy, stands winter without serious injury as far north as Atlanta. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

CELERY This vegetable cannot be matured in the South in the summer months. Sow seed in May and June for maturing in the cool, fall months. Requires $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of seed per 100 feet of row or about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Our best variety for general planting in the Central South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. A strong, vigorous grower, making satisfactory crops where other sorts fail entirely. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and the heart a light golden yellow. When quickly grown is crisp and tender, making fine appearance in the market. Not recommended as a shipping variety from Florida. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Recommended for home and nearby market use for all parts of the South, but not for shipment. Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is distinct, being the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in well grown celery. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

White Plume (No. 76)--Giant Pascal (No. 79) Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters in the Central South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching (No. 77) French grown seed. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; ounce, \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$7.00; pound, \$25.00.

Celeriac (No. 75) Or Turnip Rooted Celery. Used mostly for flavoring. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.



Chantenay Half Long Carrot



Hastings' Savannah Market Celery

HASTINGS' SWEET AND ROASTING EAR CORN

Sweet or Sugar Corn can be and is being grown successfully in the South notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary. It requires richer ground or higher fertilizing than the field varieties, but these conditions being given you will find no trouble in growing it successfully and the finer quality you get will make it well worth giving it the extra cultivation.

Culture The grains of sweet corn are shriveled and rather tender and cannot be planted quite as early as field varieties. Leaves on trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way, dropping 5 or 6 grains in each hill, thinning out afterward to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil and moisture. A continuous supply can be kept up by either planting early, medium and late varieties at one time or else by making several plantings at intervals of 15 days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn and no one who appreciates best quality can afford to be without a small patch of sweet corn. Quantity required: one pint to 200 hills; about 6 quarts per acre.

GEORGIA ROASTING EAR (No. 150)

Not a true sweet corn, but if you want an extra early "roasting ear" corn that will put fair sized ears on your table in about 60 days from planting this is your variety. Much surer bearer than the Adams Extra Early. This is one of our own introductions, makes a fair sized ear of fine market and table appearance. On rich or well fertilized ground makes 2 to 3 medium sized ears to each stalk, stalks growing 5 to 6 feet high. Georgia Roasting Ear is for early planting only. Do not plant this for late corn or late in the season. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Adams' Extra Early (No. 155) Not a sweet corn, but usually classed with it. Valuable as coming in before any true sweet corn. Naturally small and unless planted in very rich soil and given good cultivation it is liable to prove a failure. When properly grown makes ears of fair size and its value is to market gardeners to bring in ahead of other sorts. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Adams' Large Early (No. 154) Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but ten days later and has much larger ears. This and the Adams' Extra Early are very hardy and can be planted earlier than sweet corns. Has small stalks and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens as this, as well as the Adams' Extra Early, lack fineness of flavor found in sweet varieties. Neither are they sure croppers unless given the best of cultivation and rich soil. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Yexo Sugar, Earliest of Good Sweet Corn (No. 151)

Earliest true sweet corn for Southern plantings. Our own introduction combining earliness and productiveness with fine flavor. Produces 2 to 3 medium sized ears to each stalk, the ears being well filled with tender sweet corn. We recommend Yexo very highly to those who wish to combine earliness with best possible quality. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Country Gentleman (No. 152)

Beyond question the finest quality of all the varieties of sweet corn grown in this country. Our own experience and that of hundreds of our Atlanta gardeners confirm this opinion. Of the very finest flavor and makes 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk when properly cultivated. Grains are small, much shriveled, but very deep; on very small cob. Matures in mid-season just after the Yexo and before Stowell's Evergreen. This, together with these two varieties, makes a splendid succession for family gardens, all of them being strong productive growers, tender and of the very finest flavor. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.**

Stowell's Evergreen (No. 153)

The standard main crop variety. Ears of large size, long and well filled. Under good cultivation produces three ears to each stalk. Stalks large and strong, grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. Holds in good eating condition longer than any other and adapted to all parts of the South for main crop. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**



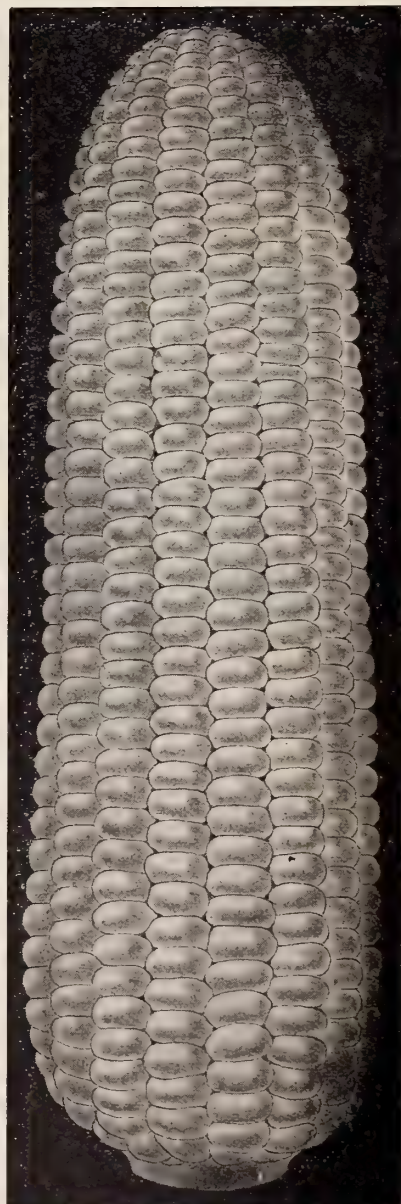
Yexo Sugar Corn

Black Mexican (No. 156) A late, dark-grained variety of finest flavor for home use. While its color is a little objectionable this is more than made up by the fact that it is less subject to attack of bud worms than other varieties. **Packet, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Popcorn--Monarch White Rice and Golden Queen

Give the children a chance to have corn to pop during the long winter evenings. **White Rice (No. 160)**, white, large pointed grains. **Golden Queen (No. 161)**, large yellow grains. Both pop finely. **Each, Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25.**

Hastings' Prolific (No. 140) A splendid variety for "roasting ears." See pages of corn in front part of this catalogue for this and other field varieties. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**



Georgia Roasting Ear Corn

Chervil (No. 131) Aromatic plant to use with lettuce for salad. Sow broadcast in October and November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.**

HASTINGS' CUCUMBER SEED

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them and they should be watched closely and if insects appear, dust the plants with Bug Death. (See page 66.) It is the best insecticide we know of for this purpose. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 60 hills; about 2 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Spine (No. 180) Finest Extra Dark Strain

Every year there is more or less trouble among the cucumber growers of the South on account of cucumbers not holding up in color. In the Hastings' White Spine we have obtained a deeper, darker color, one that will be entirely satisfactory to anyone wanting a dark green White Spine variety, a dark green that will hold for days after the cucumbers reach markets in Northern cities. In color it is just right; it is the earliest; cucumbers average good size and under good cultivation produces few or no imperfect fruits. Skin is hard, holds up extra well in shipping. It is crisp and tender and retains its fresh plump appearance long after being gathered. It has all the good points that a cucumber should have and none of the bad ones and will be found perfectly satisfactory for market and home gardeners and a source of profit to the trucker who ships. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.00.**

Improved Long Green (No. 181) An old time favorite in the South; fruits extra long and of good size, holding their dark green color until well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness, fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they make an especially good pickling cucumber. Good for planting at all seasons from early spring to late summer. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c; postpaid.**

Davis' Perfect Cucumber (No. 179) An almost ideal cucumber for shipping; of deep dark green color, uniform and regular in size. It is exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is one of the best. Davis' Perfect is a favorite with shippers in many parts of Florida and Texas. It is almost seedless $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from the stem and the seeds that are in it when in slicing condition are so very small and tender they are almost unnoticeable. A very prolific variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid, 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, 80c per lb.**

Japanese Climbing Cucumber (No. 185)

Introduced many years ago as a novelty, it has proven one of the best of all varieties for the home garden in the South. The vines attain twice the length of common varieties. Young plants are bushy, but as soon as they are well established begin to throw out runners and climb, and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. Fruits 10 to 12 inches in length, of fine green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, and is a superb variety for slicing. When young makes fine pickles. Very prolific; the fruits being raised well above the ground seldom suffer from wet weather or insects. Vines are almost proof against mildew and continue in bearing until late in the season. **Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Giant Pera (No. 176)

Extra large and distinct variety from Asia. Fruits sometimes 15 to 20 inches in length. Skin very thin while the flesh is unusually thick and produces very few seeds. Color light green with smooth skin. For home gardens only, as it does not stand shipment. **Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

FLOWER SEED FREE

See our special offer on second page of catalogue cover.



The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Extra Dark Strain HASTINGS' White Spine Cucumber—For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use





A Single Plant of HASTINGS' Everbearing Cucumber

Our Everbearing Cucumber (No. 186)

This variety is entirely distinct from all others on account of its close, bushy growth and everbearing character as shown in our illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early and the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until late in the season whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other varieties of cucumbers in cultivation. A single vine will show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the smaller ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, just the right size for pickling. As they grow larger they are entirely satisfactory as a slicing cucumber. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Chicago Pickle (No. 183) This is the standard variety grown for pickling purposes all over the country. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety, its small size, very dark green color and immense productiveness making it a favorite for that purpose. The pickle factories usually insist on this variety for smaller sized pickling work. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; pound, 85c; postpaid.**

EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER—A GREAT FAVORITE WITH FLORIDA TRUCK GROWERS

Early Fortune Cucumber (No. 175) A recent introduction which is much liked by market gardeners and shippers in certain parts of Florida as a variety for spring shipments to Northern markets. A dark green color, which holds for many days after picking. Early Fortune does not show up white color before maturing as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking after reaching markets North. Has the right shape, has a regular growth and carries a dark green color seldom found in cucumbers. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 80c per pound.**

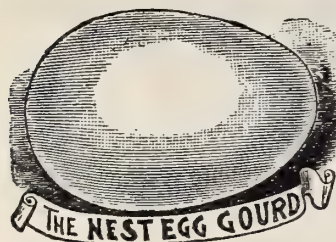
Early Green Cluster Cucumber (No. 178)

A standard, well known variety. Good for both slicing and pickling. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.**

Early Frame Cucumber (No. 182) Old time well known and popular early variety for home gardens. Medium size, good for slicing and excellent pickling variety. For home use and nearby markets only. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

OUR KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—ONE OF OUR VARIETIES THAT ALWAYS STAYS GREEN

The Klondike Cucumber (No. 184) (Hastings' Special Strain)—When the Klondike was first introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular in growth that we did not care to catalogue it until we had bred it up to a satisfactory condition. Our special strain of Klondike which we now have is very regular in size, color and growth and will be sure to please you. It's a very attractive, dark green variety with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. Cucumbers are from 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; very regular in size and shape; extra early; very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. It makes excellent pickles when young. Very hardy and prolific and a sure cropper. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90 cents; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.**



USEFUL GOURDS One packet each of 4 useful varieties on the farm — 25c; postpaid—
Sugar Trough, Japanese Nest Egg, Dipper and Dishcloth Gourds.
Gourds furnish many useful household articles, and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care
should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins, as they cross easily and make the
squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trell-
ises for best results.

Sugar Trough This immense gourd can be used for unnum-
(No. 195) merable purposes about the farm. With the top or neck sawed off it
can be used for buckets, baskets, soap dishes, nests or water dishes for poultry. **Packet, 10c.**

The Dishcloth (No. 196) A most valuable
gourd. When fully ripe the skin can be easily removed, the sponge-like interior cleaned and dried, then used for dishcloths or in place of sponges. They are fine. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Nest Egg (No. 197) This small white-fruited variety will
give you a plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light, and when properly dried resemble
eggs very closely and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the
fruits will be too large. **Packet, 10 cents.**

The Dipper (No. 198) The variety from which
the long handled dippers are made. **Packet, 10 cents.**

EGGPLANT In the Lower South seed
should be sown in hot
beds or frames in January or February. In
the latitude of Atlanta hot beds should be
started between February 15 and March 15.
Great care must be taken as eggplant will not
germinate freely in an average temperature
less than 65 degrees. When plants have made
the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be
set in open ground, if danger of frost is past,
placing them 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate
often, keeping free from weeds and grass. In
June and July seed can be planted in Florida
for fall and early winter shipping crop. One
ten cent package of seed will furnish plants
for about 200 feet of row. For market plant-
ing use ½ pound of seed per acre. Matures
in about 125 days.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

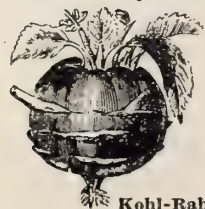
(No. 190) Standard variety for all parts of
the South for home use, or ship-
ment. We have sold this Large Purple for 18
years and there is no strain of eggplant sold
by any house that is superior to it. Fruits are
splendidly and evenly colored with rich, dark
purple and 90 per cent or more of the plants
are thornless. In no crop do we exercise more
care than with this variety. In a properly cul-
tivated crop, streaked or off colored fruit is
almost unknown. Plants are strong, vigorous
growers, producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of
dark, rich purple color. Earliest of large fruited
varieties and always gives satisfaction under
proper cultivation. The vigor and strength
of this variety make it less subject to effect of
"blight" and "dieback," which is so disas-
trous to this crop in many parts of Florida.
Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents;
¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75; postpaid.

Early Long Purple (No. 191)

For family gardens only. Fruit 6 to 10 inches
long. **Packet, 5 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce,**
25 cts.; ¼ pound, 75 cts.; postpaid.

KOHL-RABI, Early White

Vienna (No. 202) Bulbs grow to the
size of an apple
when ready for use,
and are of a pale,
whitish green color.
Delicate cabbage-like
flavor. **Packet, 5c; oz.,**
20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb.,
\$1.75; postpaid.



Kohl-Rabi

Dandelion (192)

IMPROVED LARGE-LEAVED. Pkt., 10c
½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Fetticus or Corn Salad

(No. 194) Large Green Cabbaging. For
spring salad. Sow in rows 9
inches apart. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.**

CRESS Water Cress (No. 133). **Pkt.,**
10c; oz., 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.

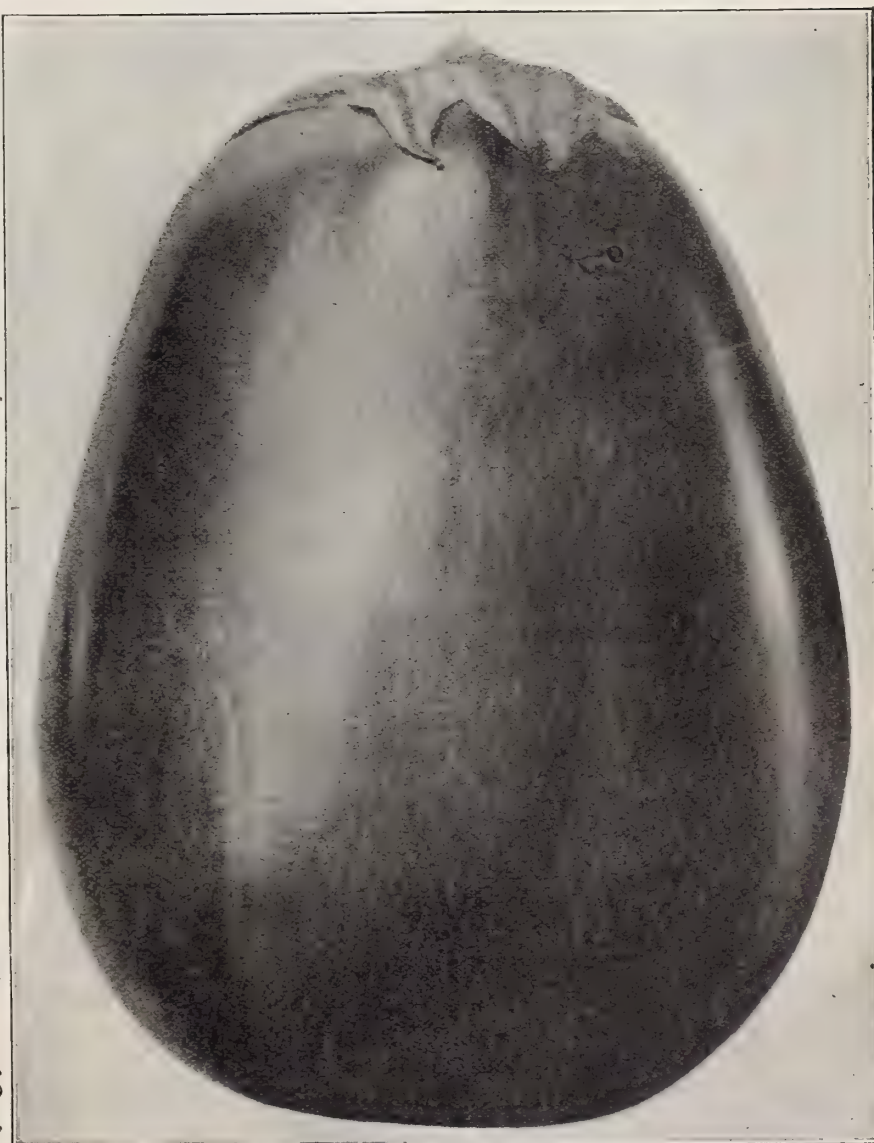
Extra Curled Cress or Improved Pepper Grass
(No. 132). Tastes same as Water Cress. Pkt.,
5c; oz., 10c; ¼ pound, 20c.

KALE OR BORECOLE FOR "GREENS"

Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire
winter in any ordinary season in the central and lower South. It is
much improved in quality by being touched with frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored and it would be more
generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter
and spring, and for that use there is nothing better. Sow 1 ounce of seed for 100 feet of row, 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

EARLY GREEN CURLED (No. 200)—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch," and "Siberian." This is the
variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves
are tender and delicate in flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.**

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH (No. 201)—Tall growing, very ornamental variety. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

Hastings' Lettuce Seed for Home and Market Crops

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties, and in addition to supplying over two hundred thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, **BIG BOSTON**, **FLORIDA HEADER**, **DIXIE HARD HEAD** and **CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER** have no equals. The high quality of **HASTINGS'** Lettuce Seed is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and a slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world, and the growing crops are personally inspected by Mr. Hastings almost every year so as to insure the quality being kept up to the **HASTINGS'** standard. Do you know of any seed firm where the head of the house, or even an employee, will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right? Seed crops of lettuce very short and prices higher than usual.



A Field of Our **BIG BOSTON** Lettuce Ready for Shipment. Note the Regularity of Growth. **HASTINGS'** Seed Does It.



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

BIG BOSTON (No. 210) The illustration shows a field of lettuce from our **Big Boston** Seed. It is perfection in that variety, and you cannot buy any **Big Boston** lettuce at any price that is superior to our strain. The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow. It is a standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of **Big Boston** is the purest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. **Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 20 cts.; ¼ pound, 50 cts.; pound, \$1.75; postpaid; 5 pounds, \$7.50.**

HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE (No. 211) One of our earliest introductions, and no variety that we have ever carried has had a steadier sale. It is not a shipping variety, but belongs to the crisp leaved class. Superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches extra large size. One gardener near Gainesville, Florida, produced a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large, with outer leaves a clear, light green color, inside of the head being almost pure white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from all bitter taste. Especially good for fall and winter plantings in Florida and the Gulf Coast. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' ICEBERG LETTUCE (No. 216)

A beautiful as well as useful variety, being exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp leaved" variety. It is a hard header. Splendid for either open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. **Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 20 cts.; ¼ pound, 50 cts.; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Florida Header (No. 215)

Florida Header is one of our favorites that has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 18 years, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads; heads quickly, yet is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. Crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$5.00.

Hastings' Superba

The biggest lettuce of all, a most beautiful variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow towards the center. Especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment. For crispness, tenderness and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce (No. 221) (See illustration above.) In a visit to one of our California seed farms some years ago, our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new extra hard heading lettuce. It was such a hard header that it was very difficult to get it to produce seed. Each year we are more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener as well as its superiority over any other known variety for hardness of head and slowness to run to seed.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Seed supply rather limited as yet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 5 pounds, \$8.00.

California Cream Butter (No. 220)

Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$6.50.

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Grand Rapids (No. 214), Improved Hanson (No. 222), Prize Head (No. 219), All-Year-Round (No. 224), Philadelphia Butter (No. 218), White Paris Cos (No. 217). Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

HASTINGS' EDEN GEM CANTELOUPE

A TWO YEAR PRIZE WINNER AT THE ROCKYFORD COLORADO FAIRS

Rockyford, Colorado, and its surrounding country has a world-wide fame as a producer of the finest cantaloupes. Our personal experience and investigation on the ground leads us to believe that the fame of Rockyford is well deserved and that of all the varieties grown there our Eden Gem Cantaloupe leads them all.

Our Mr. Hastings went to Rockyford several years ago and made a thorough investigation of all the varieties and the Rockyford growers. He selected the Eden Gem as the best type of cantaloupe. He arranged for special acreage of Eden Gem to be grown exclusively for us and this has continued ever since.

We have absolutely no connection with any other seed house or any other seed grower on our acreage. It's an exclusive acreage for this firm only.

About the time the crop matures our representative goes to Rockyford and carefully inspects the crop and the cantaloupes as gathered. Our representative sees every melon cut and no melon is allowed to be cut that does not come up to the Hastings' standard of quality. Our representative is on the ground and stays there until all the seed is washed, dried, sacked and on the cars headed for Atlanta.

We take no man's word on the quality of our Eden Gem cantaloupe. That's why we know exactly what we have got in our Eden Gem seed. Eden Gem is a sure money-maker for the cantaloupe grower for shipment. For the home gardener or the grower for nearby markets it is unexcelled in appearance and eating quality. Eden Gem has a vigor of growth that keeps the vines green from two to three weeks longer than any other variety. It is most resistant to "rust" and other plant diseases, while the density of its perfect netting makes it especially resistant to insect attacks.

One great trouble with most cantaloupes in the South is imperfect melons—generally known as "slick" melons. Naturally these are not shippable or salable and occasion loss. With anything like fair treatment in the way of cultivation you won't find "slick" melons in a field of "Eden Gems" from Hastings' Seeds.

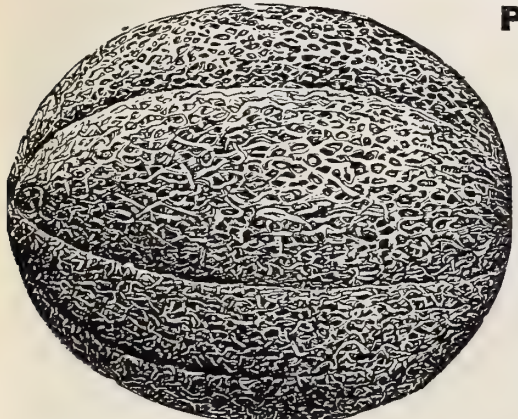
We have customers for Eden Gem from Florida to northern New York; from South Carolina to California, and we have never had a "kick" on either the quality of the cantaloupes or the seed.

It costs more than double to produce seed quality like our Eden Gem, but it's money well spent by the cantaloupe grower that wants to be sure of high quality cantaloupes.



Hastings' Eden Gem Cantaloupe (No. 231) The illustration above shows the average size and perfect netting of our Eden Gem Cantaloupe, the real true money making variety for the shipper and market gardener as well as the most satisfactory of all for home use. It gives perfect satisfaction to all who grow it. Its dense netting helps greatly in resistance to insect attacks. You will make no mistake planting Eden Gem in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.**

Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe (No. 232) We have sold this splendid cantaloupe of Texas origin for many years. It is very desirable for home use and nearby markets in all parts of the South. Medium in maturity and size and of flattened, rounded shape. In flavor it is first-class, and its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof, this being an immense advantage where insects are troublesome and melons liable to sunscald. Is almost all meat, seed cavity being small. If you have found it difficult to grow the other varieties try Texas Cannonball, as it succeeds where other varieties fail entirely. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**



Ponce de Leon Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

Requires more careful cultivation than most varieties, but its superior quality and flavor make it well worth the extra trouble. The melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Early Netted Gem (No. 236) Same as Rockyford in every respect except form in size, regularly ribbed and well netted. Extra early with thick green flesh of fine flavor. Fine for home use or nearby markets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**

Banana Cantaloupe (No. 233) We again have a supply of this splendid variety with its banana-like flavor. Melons grow 24 to 30 inches long, stand summer sun as no other cantaloupe will and continue to bear until late in the season. It should be in every home garden in the South for late use. We have only a limited amount of seed of this variety. The demand is always in excess of the supply. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Ponce de Leon (No. 238)

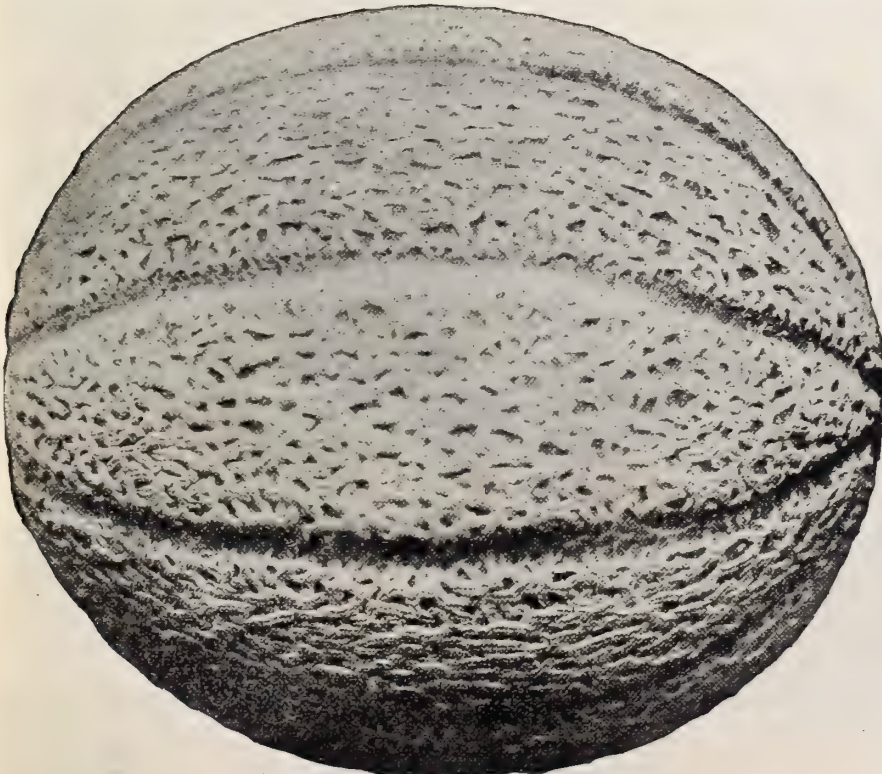
Second early large size melon for home gardens. The nearest thing to the old fashioned muskmelon that you can get. Flesh is thick, light green, and of most delicious flavor, regularly ribbed and well netted. Skin green, but turns to a beautiful golden yellow when ripe. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.; postpaid.**

Improved Citron Nutmeg (No. 239)

Another fine flavored, medium sized, slightly flattened, early cantaloupe, especially good, noted for its rich, spicy flavor, so desirable in cantaloupes. It is a "quality" melon especially desirable for home use and nearby markets, but will not stand shipment. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

Montreal Market (No. 240)

One of the largest and finest flavored and spiciest of cantaloupes. Melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**



Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe—The Original Strain



Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe



Early Netted Gem Cantaloupe

ROCKYFORD (Original Strain) (No. 237)

A popular early variety of cantaloupe adapted to the entire South for market and home use. True type of the original Rockyford is shown by the illustration and if you are only growing for home use or nearby markets you will find this a satisfactory variety. For the shipper where standard size and heaviest netting are all important we do not recommend this variety as it is far inferior to the Eden Gem, shown on the opposite page. The Rockyford is regularly ribbed, well netted, good size, has thick green flesh of delicious flavor. Our seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes and is not the seed from the tail end of Southern and Colorado shipping crops such as is commonly sold. This "cull" seed is offered to us regularly every year at from 10 to 25 cents per pound and is sold to seedsmen and dealers every year who are thus able to make cut prices. If you are willing to plant "cull" seed kindly apply elsewhere for it. We do not buy it or have it for sale. The personal inspection work given our crops every year saves you from getting trash of that kind not only in Rockyford cantaloupes, but hundreds of other items found in this catalogue. Genuine Rockyford cantaloupe, original strain: **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 60 cents per pound.**

Early Hackensack (No. 230)

One of the best for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, 3 to 5 pounds, quality extra fine, meat thick with rich, spicy flavor. Skin densely netted. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Banquet (No. 234) Sun- and insect-proof; extra fine quality variety. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c**

HASTINGS' WATERMELON SEED

Is Strictly Southern Grown and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed. All Seed Taken from Selected Melons Only. No Melons Sold or Shipped from Our Crops

FACTS ABOUT WATERMELON SEED

Outside of our specially grown watermelon seed there are three general sources of supply of melon seed for the seed trade of the United States.

First is seed from Kansas and Nebraska. These crops are grown on rich prairie soils, forcing a rank growth of vine and rapid-growing, inferior, tasteless melons. Growing season is very short and a large part of the melons never mature very fully. Seed is saved from everything, big, little, perfect and imperfect, matured melons and half ripe ones with hard centers. Like usually produces like, and almost every instance where we have investigated cases of melon crops having hard centers the seed has come from seedsmen who obtained their seed from these Western prairie States.

The second source of supply is from the Southern States, where crops are grown for seed purposes but the seed saved from everything large and small, perfect and imperfect. We see crops of this kind every year where seed is being saved from melons weighing not more than 2 or 3 pounds, most of them being diseased and rotten ended. Many Northern houses use this Southern seed, and have been for years. They can buy it and sell it at a low price, but you do not and cannot expect to get first-class melons from seed saved like that. With such seed every cent saved by you in purchase price costs you dollars in the crops grown from it.

The third source of supply is the worst. In Florida, Georgia and Texas there are tens of thousands of acres planted each year for shipment to Northern markets. The shipping season is a short one and usually about half the melons produced are shipped and this part shipped is always the pick of the fields. The smaller, inferior, late melons, the "culs" are left. After the shipping season is over hands go through the fields and seed is saved from everything that is left. Every melon fit to save seed from has been shipped and the seed is saved only from melons that should have been used to feed the hogs.

Hastings' watermelon seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes in the South. Our crops are given the highest culture. Not a melon is sold or shipped from our seed crops. In seed saving no seed is taken from imperfect melons or from melons weighing less than 15 pounds. Seed is saved only from the very best melons, and we feed hogs on the quality of melons that almost every other seedsmen gets seed from.

HOW TO GROW GOOD MELONS

The South is the natural home for the watermelon and every one wants to grow them to perfection. There is nothing that takes the place of a good, large, sweet, cool, juicy watermelon on a hot summer's day, and our special strains of Southern-grown melon seed should be planted in every garden where something especially good is wanted.

Melons do best in rich, sandy loam soil, but where this is not obtainable they can be grown on light, clay soils or warm, sunny hillsides. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, although commercial fertilizer can be used to advantage where manure is not obtainable. Hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way and 8 to 10 seeds planted in each hill, thinning out afterwards to 2 or 3 after the rough leaves have formed. Watermelons do not root very deeply but they do spread. In applying fertilizer, spread it to a considerable distance, say 2 feet out from the center of each hill as it is well to encourage this natural tendency of the roots to spread. Where it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer use one as nearly like the following formula as possible: Nitrogen, 3 per cent; potash, 8 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 8 per cent. This formula has given best of results on melon lands. Use from two to three pounds of the above formula to each hill, working it in and mixing it thoroughly with the soil some ten days or two weeks before the seed is planted. First plantings can be made as soon as the soil gets warm in the spring; succession plantings can be made up to June in this latitude. Cultivate lightly until the runners come well out into the middles. If large weeds come, cut them off; do not pull them up, as this disturbs the roots and vines. Vines after they begin to run should never be moved or disturbed, as it always injures the crop. Where there are plenty of blooms on the plants pinch off the ends of the runners. When extra large melons are desired leave only one plant to each hill and only one or two melons to each vine. It is useless to try to grow good melons in the South from any seed except carefully selected Southern grown seed. In home garden plantings, delayed until the ground is warm, one ounce of seed will usually plant 25 to 30 hills, or at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre. In the extra early plantings for shipping crops it is advisable to use at least 3 pounds per acre to insure a stand in the rather cool ground. Melons require about 120 days to mature.



A Good, Sweet, Juicy Old-Time Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon Grown from Hastings' Seed

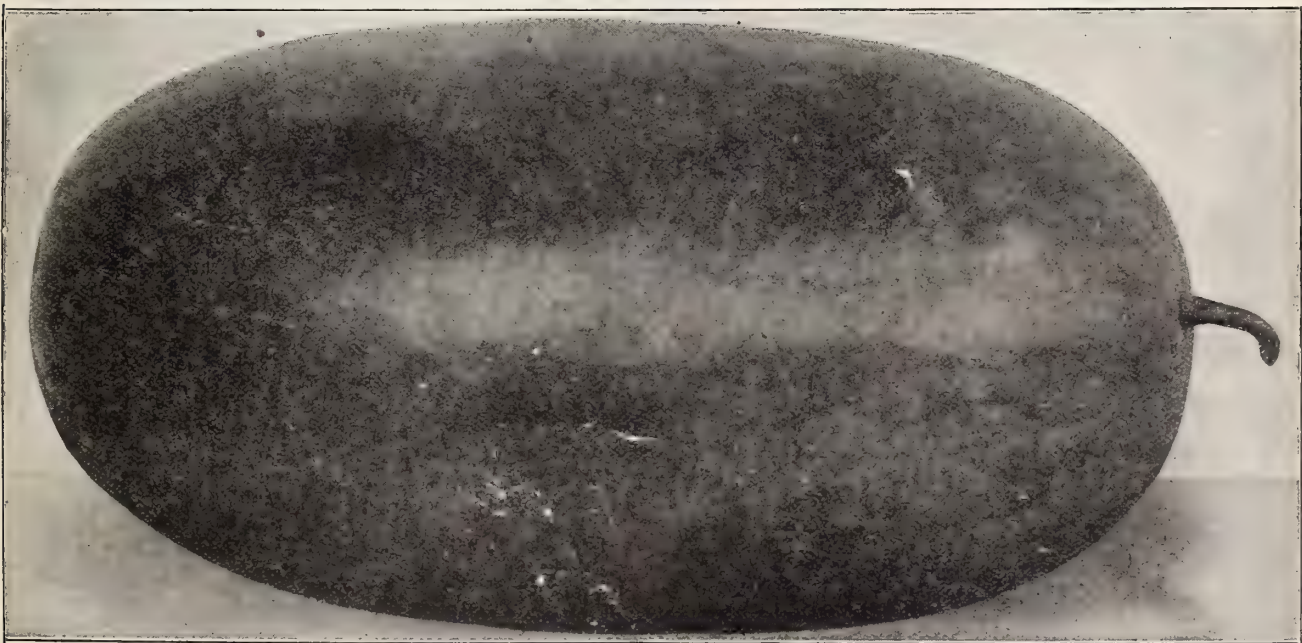
Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon (No. 252) This melon made Georgia famous as the finest melon-growing State. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter melons grown than the Rattlesnake in certain Georgia localities, especially suited to it. No one has such pure seed of this famous variety as ourselves. It is simply perfection of the Rattlesnake strain. Every seed we offer is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or more, and 60 and 75-pound Rattlesnake melons are nothing unusual in our seed crops. If you have been buying seed of the Georgia Rattlesnake, as commonly sold, you do not know how good a Rattlesnake melon can be. Melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you satisfaction. We consider Augusta Rattlesnake the best second early melon there is. Plant, at least, a few of them this year. Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75c per pound.



THE "WATSON" OR "TOM WATSON" WATERMELON (No. 258)

(From Photograph of Average Size Seed Crop Melons)

Tom Watson is a widely known man in the South. Thousands upon thousands swear by his political views and thousands upon thousands of others swear at them; however, we have never seen anybody who has ever grown or eaten the Watson, or Tom Watson watermelon that was not fully satisfied with it and said it was one of the best melons that ever grew. We have watched this melon very closely for several years and grew about 200 acres of it in our seed crop last year. We find it an all right melon in every respect. It has the best of eating qualities and it stands shipment fully as well as the best of shipping melons, such as Eden, Triumph, Kolb Gem, and others. If you grow the Watson melon you have one that sells on sight in Southern markets at good prices; it stands shipment North perfectly, and if you have it for home use you won't find it inferior to Florida Favorite, Kleckley or Alabama Sweet. The Watson is an all right combination melon, good at all times and for all purposes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.



Alabama Sweet, the Great Southwestern Melon (No. 264)

We have the genuine strain grown almost exclusively in Texas and in the Southwest both for home use and shipment. Our illustration is from a photograph of one of our Alabama Sweets in our seed crop. A splendid combination melon for shipping, market or home use. In general appearance much like Florida Favorite, but averages much larger and has slightly darker markings. Sells on sight in either Southern or Northern markets. Early, bright scarlet flesh, fine grain, solid, sweet, and free from stringiness. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 65 cents per pound.

Hastings' Watermelon Collections

HASTINGS' HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

SEVEN PACKAGES 25 CENTS. One full-sized packet each of Augusta Rattlesnake, Kleckley Sweet, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, Hastings' Tinker, The Jones and Seminole, all exceptionally fine varieties for home use. This collection will furnish any ordinary family plenty of first-class melons all season. Only 25 cents for the 7 packets, postpaid.

HASTINGS' 4-OUNCE MELON COLLECTION

FOUR OUNCES POSTPAID 25 CENTS. Some prefer fewer varieties but more of them. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker and Alabama Sweet and 1 packet Eden Gem Cantaloupe. See page 48.

HASTINGS' 1-ACRE MELON COLLECTION

LOTS of our friends like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.00 we will send you postpaid one-fourth pound each of our Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, Alabama Sweet and Kleckley Sweet. You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried, and every seed is from our own special crops grown exclusively for seed purposes. If you want an acre of the best melons in your section send us \$1.00 for this collection.



Hastings' Selected Florida Favorite Watermelon (The Very Best) No. 259

Our special selection and growth of Florida Favorite has given us an unsurpassed extra early, good quality, medium-sized melon, just the right kind for home use and nearby markets. It's a large, smooth, beautiful shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a fairly good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 80c; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 60c per pound.

Mammoth Ironclad (No. 263) A late melon of immense size, handsomely marked, oblong shape; flesh bright red, very solid; rind thin and hard. One of the best for either home use or nearby markets. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.

Ice Cream or Peerless (No. 267) True white-seeded variety. An old variety with good, sweet, delicious flesh of rich, scarlet color. Oblong in form, thin rind, dark green color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

THE FOLKS WITH A GOOD HOME GARDEN

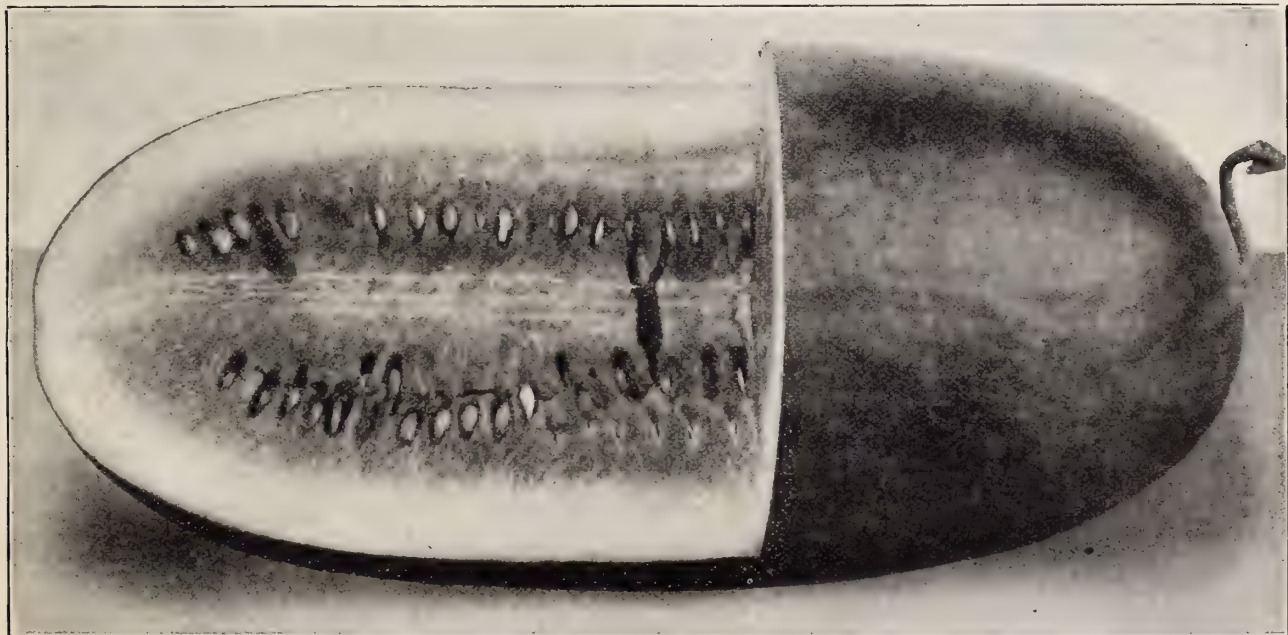
One of those good home gardens that is kept busy all the season, are always sure of a well filled table of healthful food. Summer time is vegetable eating time, for your health's sake as well as your pocket's sake. There's nothing that will cut store bills quicker than a good home garden, the kind you grow from HASTINGS' Seeds.



Kleckley Sweet (No. 253) Our Kleckley Sweet as shown above is one of the most popular early melons. No other melon has ever attained such popularity for home use and nearby markets. This is a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines strong and vigorous; melons medium to large in size. Oblong, as shown in the above illustration, which was taken from a melon grown in our seed crops. The melons grow 18 to 24 inches in length; 10 to 12 inches through. Skin a very rich, dark green color; flesh bright, rich scarlet ripening up close to the skin; rind seldom being over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.** 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 65 cents per pound.

Jones or Philip Jones (No. 260) This big melon, originating in Burke county, Georgia, is known under both names. Shape almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always laying on the blossom end while growing. Melons large to very large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds; superb eating quality. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Georgia Sugar Loaf (No. 261) Very long and of greenish white color; has crisp, tender, red flesh and thin rind. Melons average very large, but are irregular in character of growth. For home use and nearby markets. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**



HASTINGS' TINKER WATERMELON (No. 265) A strictly home garden and nearby market melon; sweetest of all melons, having a distinct honey-like flavor all its own. This melon was found near St. Augustine, Florida, and introduced by us under this name. The illustration above is from a photograph of a seed crop melon. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Watermelons Shown from Photographs

On this and the preceding pages we illustrate seven varieties of watermelons. Every one of these illustrations are reproduced from photographs of melons taken from our fields growing for seed purposes. The seed you buy from us this spring was saved from melons like these. We cannot show you the true coloring when printed in black, but we can show you the true shape of our melons. When you buy these special varieties of HASTINGS you won't be disappointed when watermelon eating time comes.



Hastings' Arkansas Traveler (No. 254) Illustration above was taken from a photograph of an Arkansas Traveler from our seed crops. A large, long, weighty melon, always firm and solid, the edible portion extending within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the skin; seed somewhat variable in color and very small. This melon ripens for main crop. In color of flesh deepest red; very crisp with sugary flavor. Flesh is solid throughout without the least sign of core or cavity. Fine for late plantings to mature in August and September. In many respects Arkansas Traveler is one of the finest varieties we have ever grown. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Seminole (No. 266) Extra early very fine quality melon found among the Seminole Indians in Florida years ago. Long shape melons, both green and gray in color, both colors being produced at times on the same vine. In size it runs from large to extra large; vines very productive. A great favorite for an early melon wherever it is known. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Melon Talk From Texas J. L. Armstrong, Orange, Texas, writes: "Am raising some of the finest melons you ever saw from your seed, some weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. I get 1 cent per pound. Market is flooded with small melons at 5 cents each and no sale." T. C. Bonner, Corsicana, Texas, writes: "For the past ten years I have sold fine Kleckley melons, cantaloupes and cucumbers from your seed, as good as money can buy."

Citron Green Giant (No. 268) Many want to make sweet pickles from citrons and for this our Green Giant citron is the best. Be sure and NOT plant citrons anywhere near watermelons for they will cross or "mix," making hard fleshed and practically tasteless melons. Any surplus citrons not needed for pickling purposes make fine feed for hogs and cattle. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MUSTARD--Plant for Early Spring Salad

Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from January to April. Use 1 ounce seed to 200 feet of row.

Chinese Mustard (No. 277) (True Stock) We have sold this variety from China for years. It is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving, which is a good representation of it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled (No. 278) An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume," much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.; postpaid.

White Mustard (No. 279) This is the variety the seeds of which are used in pickling for family use, and the seeds when ground up, compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Melon Seed in Louisiana J. J. Davis, Lacombe, La., writes: "The melon seed I got from you last spring is fine. It germinated the best I ever saw. I cleared \$75.00 an acre, a large profit for melons."

Hastings' Georgia Grown Okra Seed

The okra plant is a near relative of cotton and it stands to reason that seed of okra for best results should be grown in the cotton-growing region. In the past we have tried growing okra seed elsewhere, but we have been regularly disappointed every time we went away from the Cotton Belt to grow okra seed. This year every pound of okra seed we have has been grown here in the State of Georgia. Our experience has been that Georgia can and does produce better okra seed than any other State and that is exactly the reason why every pound of our okra seed is grown here now. Okra or gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed two splendid strains of the White Velvet and Perkins' Mammoth, both being far superior to what is offered under these names by other houses and we are sure that seed of either of these two varieties will please you. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Velvet Okra (No. 305)



green color of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Are very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY--Culture Can be sown either in spring or fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to 6 inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre.

Extra Moss Curled This strain of Parsley is the most ornamental of all and is handsome enough (No. 308) to have a place in your flower garden. A favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. This is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

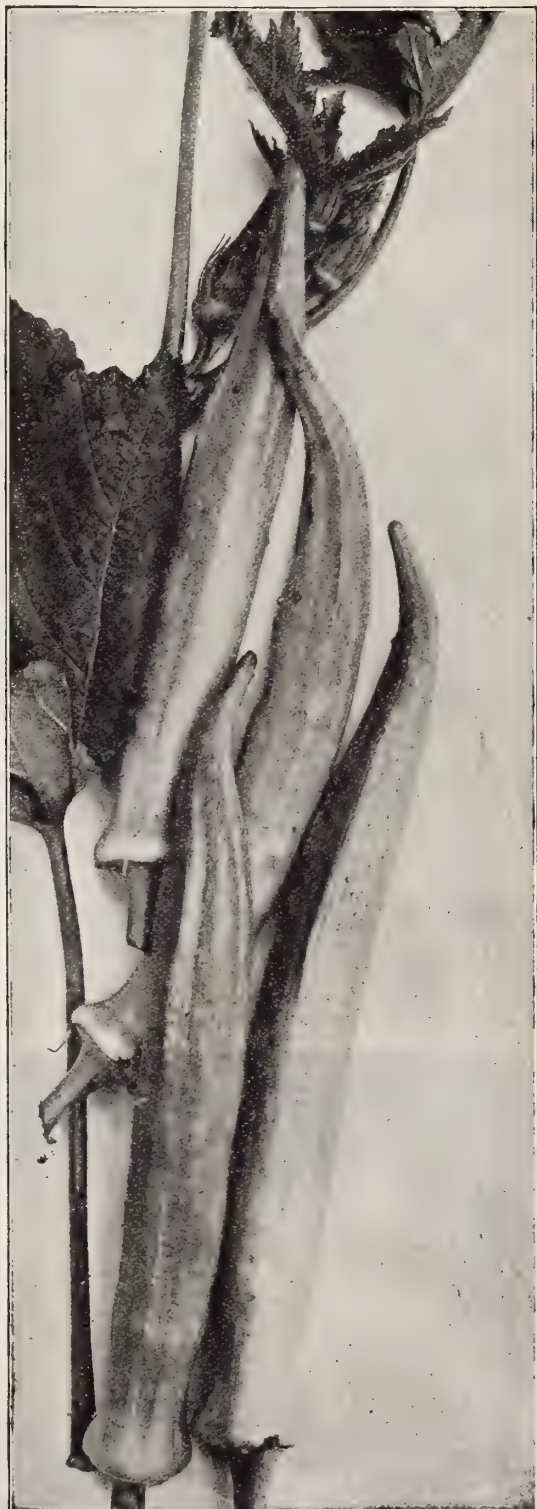
Double Curled Parsley (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth; young leaves have heavily crimped edges, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Largely a market gardeners' variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Plain Leaved Parsley (No. 310) A very hardy, perfect growing variety, most excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

PARSNIPS--Culture Sow seed thickly in rows about 16 inches apart any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude; in Florida and Gulf Coast section sow September to December for winter and spring crop. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all-round variety of parsnip; the leaves start from a depression in the crown of the root, thus giving it the name of "Hollow Crown." Rich, very sweet flavor, immensely productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

SEND ORDER NOW Don't wait like so many do until too late and then have to plant your garden with inferior seed from boxes in the stores. It pays to buy seed early and have them on hand ready for planting time.



Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra

THE SOUTH SPENDS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR ONIONS

Just because our own people don't grow enough onions for their own use, millions of dollars are sent North every year for onions which can just as well be grown at home. Plant onions in 1914, plenty of them for home use and a surplus to sell.



Hastings' American Grown Prizetaker Onion Direct from Seed

Bermuda White or Yellow (No. 288) Extra early, a heavy cropper and the mildest flavored of all onions. Suitable for planting in all parts of the South except Florida and Southwest Texas in the spring. If you want sweetness and mildness in an onion this is the right variety. While usually called White Bermuda it is really a light straw color. Plant a few this spring. **Packet, 10 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; ¼ pound, 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, prepaid.**

CULTURE For family use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Seed should be sown at the rate of 1 ounce to 200 feet of row; 4 or 5 pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about 1 pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from the black seed will mature full grown bulbs in 130 to 150 days according to variety; from sets in from 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in our clay or heavy soils about ½ inch; in sandy soils cover 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get the start of you, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" stage and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until the bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the dying down or dropping over of the top. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving the top on until you are ready to use or market them.

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion (No. 296) Our Prizetaker onion is of the very best American growth, far superior to all imported seed and way ahead of the Prizetaker onion as offered by other American houses. It has been most successfully grown in all parts of the Central South from both spring and fall sowings. The illustration on this page, reproduced from a photograph, shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is very large, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, and fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4½ to 5 pounds each. During the last two years we have seen some splendid market crops of Prizetakers raised even under very unfavorable conditions. Mrs. W. P. Jarrett, of White Plains, Georgia, and Jas. Croft, of Thomasville, Georgia, being especially successful with this variety for market crops. Our Mr. Hastings has been in all of the noted onion-growing sections of this country—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California—and he has never seen any Prizetaker onion superior to the samples which were shipped us both from the crops of Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Croft, and both of these parties have found that onions as a commercial crop are most profitable. Prizetaker is a light straw-colored onion with pure white flesh, very fine grain and with rather mild flavor and when handled properly will keep for any reasonable length of time, until they can be marketed. **Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 20 cts.; ¼ pound, 60 cts.; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

Bermuda Red (No. 287) A superb pale red onion, identical with Bermuda White except in color. Fine for early onions from spring planted seed. This is so very sweet and mild that it can be eaten raw like an apple. If handled carefully at harvest and stored in a dry place they will keep several months. They mature weeks ahead of all other onions from seed. **Packet, 10 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; ¼ pound, 70 cts.; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**



White or Yellow Bermuda Onions from Hastings' Seed—This Crop Netted the Grower Nearly \$1,000.00 Per Acre Clear Profit

Hastings' Three Big Globe Onions

Three Large Packets, One Each of White, Yellow, Dark Red, 25 Cents Postpaid

Hastings' Three Globe Onions are just the kinds wanted in every part of the South. They are all alike except in color. They are thoroughly satisfactory, large size, quick growing, long keeping, globe shaped onions that can be grown to full size direct from seed planted in the spring in all parts of the South except in Florida and extreme South Texas, where all varieties of onions should be planted only in the fall. Hastings' Globe Onions are in a class by themselves. For home use they are unexcelled in growth and keeping qualities, and if a surplus is grown their handsome waxy appearance makes them a quick seller at highest market prices to your nearest merchant.

Our illustration gives you a perfect idea of their handsome shape and appearance. You can't afford not to have one or more of them in your garden this year. We recommend them fully for every garden in all the Southern States except Florida. You will be more than pleased with them. One packet each of Red, Yellow and White Globe Onions, postpaid, 25 cents.

Hastings' White Globe

(No. 292) Superb, large, pure, waxy white globe shaped onion. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Red Globe

(No. 291) Large, dark red, splendid yielding and keeping onion. Packet, 10 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50.

Hastings' Yellow Globe

(No. 293) Handsome light yellow. Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Australian Brown

(No. 297) A popular variety for spring planting in the South. Of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin a deep, amber brown color, distinct from all other onions. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; ¼ pound, 50 cts.; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Extra Early Red (286)

Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

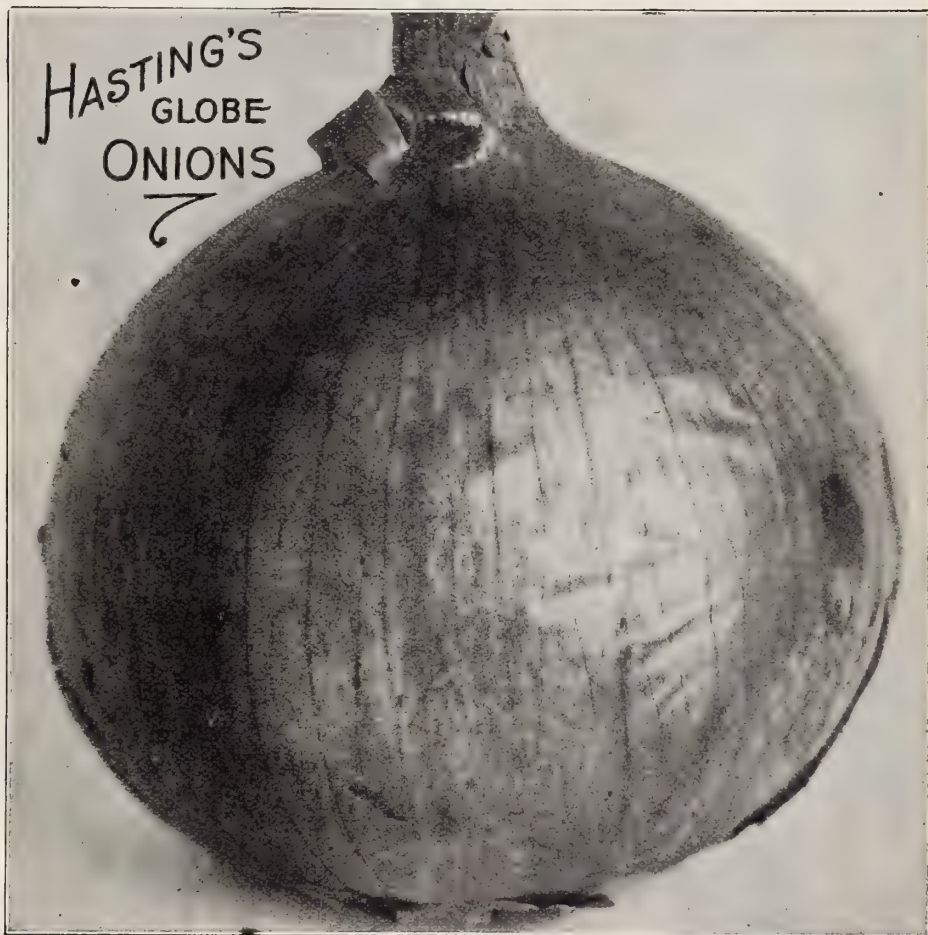
Large Red Wethersfield (No. 285) Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers (No. 294) Standard sort, an excellent keeper and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

LEEKs This is an onion-like plant in flavor and should be cultivated in a very similar manner to onions, seed being planted just as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

Large Carenten Leek

(No. 203) Grow to large size, the stems being proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.



One of Hastings' Big Globe Onions Grown Direct From Seed

Extra Early Barletta (No. 295) Small, pure white round pickling variety, 1 inch in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

Giant White Tripoli (No. 290) El Paso or Large Mexican. Large flat pure white, mild onion. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents.

Mammoth Silver King (No. 299) Immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Well adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white, flesh pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

ONION SETS Largely planted in home gardens for early onions for pulling green. Owing to variation in weight of onion sets at different seasons we shall in the future make postpaid prices by weight instead of measure. During the spring months onion sets usually weigh about a pound to the measured quart.

White Multipliers Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel (32 pounds), \$3.50.

Silver Skin Sets Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Large white onion. Pound, 30 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel (32 pounds), \$3.00.

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; peck, 75 cents; bushel, (32 pounds), \$2.50.

Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. Relished by many for seasoning. Pound, 35 cents; three pounds for \$1.00; postpaid.

Crop Insurance Insofar as seeds can affect the crop, you have insured your crop when you plant Hastings' Seeds.



Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

Hastings' John L. (No. 316)--Our Best Extra Early

Earliest and best of all the extra early varieties either for home market or home use. For seventeen years it has held the record for earliness against all of the best strains of early peas sold by prominent American seedsmen and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness in the extra early class. John L. is a standard with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets and every year we sell hundreds and hundreds of bushels of this variety to Florida shippers. The earliest time on record in early maturity was made with this variety several years ago by C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Florida. He planted one peck of John L. and on the 30th day from planting gathered one bushel of well developed pods therefrom. **Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

Alaska Extra Early (No. 317) Next to John L. this is the best, round, extra early pea; about one week later than John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round-seeded extra early varieties. A splendid shipper and one of the very best you can plant in the garden for home use for an extra early. **Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00.**

Garden or English Peas For Spring Planting in the South

Prices Include Postage Prepaid on Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense.

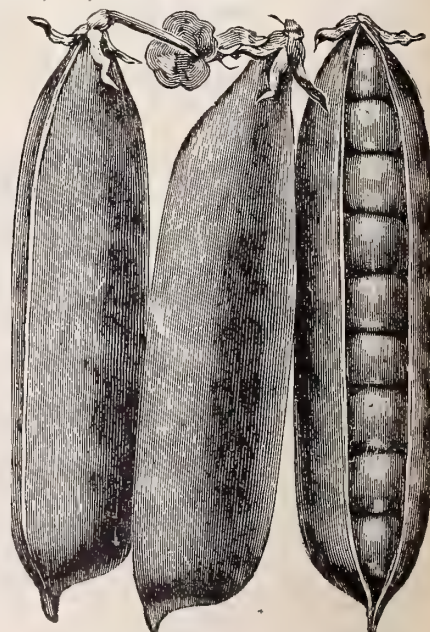
Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties, such as John L. and Alaska, can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks until about March 15th; after that date it is advisable to sow only the taller-growing varieties with wrinkled seed, varieties like Bliss Everbearing coming into this class. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly; one quart of seed to each 100 feet of row and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather

warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean and as soon as they begin to bloom, earth should be worked up around the stems. Be sure and make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March in the latitude of Atlanta. Many people do not plant these strong-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like Bliss Everbearing, Home Delight, etc., can be planted in double rows about 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being stiff in their character of growth they support each other to a considerable degree, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, Mammoth Poddled, Marrowfats, etc., must be "staked" or "brushed."

It is customary to only cover peas 2 to 3 inches deep, but if extra long bearing season is wanted it would be well to open up drills 6 inches deep; plant seed at the bottom of the drill, cover two inches and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level.

It will take a little longer for them to come into bearing this way, but you will get nearly double the crop with this deeper planting.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should have been put on the ground the previous fall, as fresh manure at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few pods. In preparing the ground in the spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizer. In using commercial fertilizer or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in contact with it for if you let seed come in direct contact with cottonseed meal or high grade fertilizer the seed will not germinate. In market garden plantings use 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 bu. of seed peas per acre.



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea (No. 315) This new, extra early, wrinkled pea beats them all in combining earliness, heavy-bearing and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety ranking with the earliest. Vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing" or "staking," especially so if planted in double rows under method given in our cultural directions. Its extreme earliness, its delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness combined with extra heavy bearing for an extra early makes it a favorite with everyone who plants it. See our illustration on page 58 showing exact size of the pods crowded full of delicious peas. If you want an early pea of the very best quality this spring do not fail to plant the Surprise for home use or nearby market. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it for that purpose. Seed stock is still very scarce. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.**

Gradus or Prosperity (No. 330) Known under both these names. A superb extra early wrinkled variety with immense pods. Is hardy and can be planted almost as early as Alaska. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, strong and vigorous. Quality delicious. Seed crop again very short this season. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.50.**

Nott's Excelsior (No. 319) An extra early, dwarf-growing, wrinkled variety, very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger; of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Pods are more closely packed with peas than any other variety. This variety is superseding American Wonder, which was a leader in this class for so many years. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents. Peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50; not prepaid.**

Premium Gem (No. 331) A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early variety, growing about 15 inches high and is one of the earliest of the good quality varieties for home gardens. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

OUR SECOND EARLY AND HEAVY BEARERS



Hastings' Home Delight Pea

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328)

Planted by tens of thousands of our customers during the past eighteen years with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while enormously productive is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be easily grown without "brushing" when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, rows running together as soon as high enough. The sweetness and tenderness and heavy-bearing qualities give entire satisfaction. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.25.**

Pleased Planters in Many States

TEXAS—"Am raising some of the finest melons you ever saw from your seed."—J. L. Armstrong, Orange County.

SOUTH CAROLINA—"It would do you good to see my turnip patch from your seed. It's the finest I ever had."—F. M. Sossamon, Cherokee County.

MISSISSIPPI—"Your seed are as true to name and representation as the magnet is to the North Pole."—Thos. G. Wood, Jefferson County.

FLORIDA—"I never have any garden only when I plant Hastings' Seeds. I have found a good seed house at last."—Mrs. W. L. Bard, Marion County.

ALABAMA—"Some of the finest onions we have ever seen have been grown in this locality from your seed."—L. A. Riley, Baldwin County.

LOUISIANA—"It's a great pleasure to deal with you. I attribute my great success to the quality of your seed. I consider it a favor to my friends to recommend you."—Mrs. J. M. Myers, Acadia Parish.

GEORGIA—"Never saw seed that germinate so well. Am writing just to assure you how I appreciate such good seed."—F. D. Davis, Chattooga County.



Bliss' Everbearing Pea

Bliss Everbearing (No. 329)

A great favorite among our customers for home gardens and nearby markets. Height of vine 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas of very fine table quality. Size of peas large to very large, frequently ½ inch in diameter. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks to a single root. The individual or separate branches are of extraordinary strength and substance so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without "brushing." For continuance of bearing this variety is especially noted, a characteristic which gives it special value for late spring and early summer use. After repeated pickings vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds, developing to maturity in turn. The stock is of the very best; a variety that you should have in your garden this spring. **Packet, 10 cts.; ½ pint, 20 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50; not prepaid.**

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Pea (No. 318) The mammoth of the garden in size of pod and is an exceedingly heavy bearer; the peas of the most delicious flavor. It grows when "staked" or "brushed" from 3 to 4 feet high. Foliage, pod and vine of a rich, dark green color showing vigor and makes a rapid, healthy growth. Pods well filled with extra large peas of fine flavor. In maturity this comes in just about the same as the Telephone, making a splendid variety to follow such sorts as Bliss Everbearing and Home Delight. Its heavy-cropping qualities as well as fine flavor will make it a favorite wherever planted. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50; not prepaid.**

Hastings' Improved Telephone Pea (No. 327)

One of our best tall-growing, wrinkled varieties, that has been found exceedingly profitable by both home and market gardeners. Grows 5 to 6 feet tall and must be "brushed"; immensely productive, bearing 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. Has that excellent, sugary flavor, so desirable in garden peas. Seed crop this year has been much better than for the last two or three years and prices are again lower, and within reach of most gardeners. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Black Eyed Marrowfat (No. 320) Large White Marrowfat (No. 321)

Old, well known very strong-growing varieties that are favorites. When properly "brushed" they are exceedingly heavy bearers and very profitable. Each: **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

Champion of England (No. 332)

Old time variety very tall growing and a favorite in home gardens. Heavy bearer of fine quality peas. Seed is wrinkled and should not be planted until the ground gets warm. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.25.**

Dwarf Sugar or Salad Pea (No. 326)

A distinct variety with edible pods, cooked and eaten in the same manner as snap beans. These are great favorites with those who have once used them. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid.**

SMALL ORDERS--WE LIKE THEM

Thousands of seed planters think that a 10 to 50 cent seed order is too small to send. It's not. We are glad to have your order, no matter how small and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order small or large that is not welcome at HASTINGS'.

HASTINGS' MAINE GROWN POTATOES

Hardest, Most Vigorous and Productive of All Seed Potatoes For the South



Bliss' Red Triumph, the Profitable Potato

BLISS' RED TRIUMPH

The most valuable potato for the South. We

sell five times as many Triumphs as all the others combined. It's adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It's an extra early and with our pure Maine-grown seed stock, it's the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drought to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for you to plant if you want an extra early and sure cropping potato of the very best quality. It will give you entire satisfaction. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Barrel prices of potatoes change, usually advancing later in the season. Present prices (January and February shipment), per barrel, about \$4.25. Write for market prices.

Irish Cobbler

We have been growing Irish Cobbler and we like it. In shape it's much like Triumph; color of skin a creamy white, slightly netted with lighter color. Cooks quickly, is almost pure white, mealy, but not too dry. A good shipper and good keeper for home use and nearby market. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; full size 11-peck barrel, 165 pounds of potatoes, January and February shipment, about \$4.25.

Killing Potato Bugs

The safest, surest remedy is "Bug Death." See page 66 for description and prices. Kills the bugs and helps the plants.

Hastings' Improved Early Rose

An improvement on the old-time Early Rose. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; per barrel, January and February shipment, about \$4.25.

We sell none but the best Maine grown seed potatoes in full size barrels containing 165 pounds (11 pecks). They are honest potatoes in honest size barrels. We don't ship barrel lots in sacks. During the months of January, February and March every barrel we ship is carefully lined with paper to prevent freezing. Every care is taken so that your seed potatoes will reach you in first-class condition. Now there is nothing unusual about this; it's just the HASTINGS way of doing everything in connection with the seed business.

Now just a few words about this whole seed potato business. There is a whole lot of humbug about it. The bulk of the so-called seed potatoes is distributed through produce dealers to merchants and usually at a comparatively low price. Hardly one barrel or sack of potatoes in a thousand that is sold in the South has had the care in growing that seed potatoes ought to have, and it is no wonder that so many of the yields in the South are so very small.

No less an authority than the Director of the Maine Experiment Station, in an address before the American Seed Trade Association, made the plain statement that very few potatoes shipped from Maine had anything more than ordinary farm handling in growing the crop, and that little effort had been made to keep potatoes up to the standard that seed potatoes should have.

Don't think that because a potato comes from Maine it's all right. There are so-called seed potatoes, coming out of Maine every year that we would not accept as a gift if we had to sell them under our own name.

It is our constant effort to furnish you the very best that Maine produces in seed potatoes in full-sized barrels. We do not sell the usual 10-peck, 150 pounds to the barrel or sack, that is commonly on the market, a dishonest short measure, cut-price barrel or sack. If you buy from us you get full measure and right quality.



The Irish Cobbler, a White Skinned Potato

Beauty of Hebron, Burbank, Peerless and White Triumph

These varieties carried in stock during planting season. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; per barrel, January and February shipment, about \$4.00.

Write for Potato Prices

It is impossible to make exact prices on potatoes to hold during the entire season, as the prices change almost daily. When ready to buy (barrel lots or over) write us just what you want in variety and number of barrels. Quality and prices will be right.

Make 1914 a Record Year

In 1913 there were more good gardens made in the South; more bushels of corn made; more tons of hay and forage; more pounds of meat than ever before. Every bit of it meant dollars saved that used to go North. Let's keep up the good work and make 1914 a record money saving year.



Mixed Peppers

PEPPERS--Culture

Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence same should either be started in hot beds or protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. Sweet peppers can also be sown in July and August in Florida for the fall shipping crop, many finding this more profitable than spring shipping crops. In spring plantings one ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1,000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.

Hastings Mixed Peppers (No. 351)

Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their garden and with this end in view we make each year a mixture of the seed of all varieties catalogued by us; hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden. In no other way can you get so large and useful an assortment as in our packet of mixed peppers. We sell thousands upon thousands of packets of this every year and they give the greatest satisfaction, and at least one packet of this ought to have a place in every seed order for the home garden in the South. Packet, 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts., postpaid.

Ruby King (No. 352)

A leading variety of sweet pepper for home use and market in the South. A very vigorous grower, with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Large Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger in size and certainly much sweeter and milder than that variety. Seed crop very short. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cents; lb., \$3.25.

Large Bell or Bull Nose (No. 356)

The standard large size variety both for home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Rather mild flavor; is comparatively early and heavy producer of fruits 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Chinese Giant (No. 355)

The monster of the pepper family, single specimens of this having been grown weighing 18 ounces. Plants of strong, stocky, bushy, erect growth, 18 inches to 2 feet high. Very prolific, setting 3 to 4 of the extra large fruits at the base which ripen while second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King and Large Bell; almost square in shape while the flesh is very thick and very few seeds. In flavor it is very mild. Our illustration at the lower right-hand corner of this page shows about $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size of the average fruits. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Golden Prize**(No. 350)**

Large, bright golden-yellow variety; very sweet and mild. In some places this is eaten like an apple in the raw stage for it is said to cure chills and fever. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Procopp's Giant**(No. 357)**

Another giant of the pepper family in the size of its fruits. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Red Cluster (353)

Beautiful and distinct variety, each plant being covered with hundreds of coral red, very hot, pungent peppers; a single plant having been known to bear 1,255 of the small, thin, hot, pungent pods. Should be in every garden. Ornamental enough for the flower garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents.

Red Chili (No. 354)**L. Cayenne (349)**

Two well known very hot, pungent varieties. Fine dried for winter use. Each, pkt., 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents.



Sweet Peppers—Showing Ruby King—Bell Type



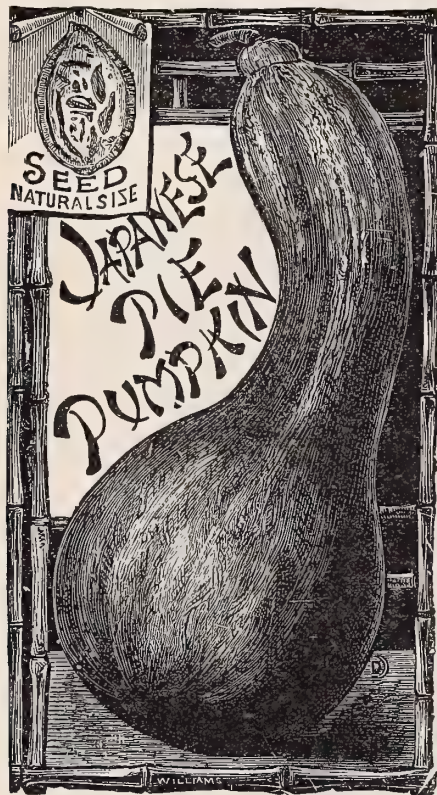
Red Cluster Pepper



Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper



Our Chinese Giant Pepper—One-half Natural Size



PUMPKINS

Ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a splendid feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. They are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant pumpkins on the farm in 1914—it will pay you.

Culture Usually grown in corn-fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. When leaves die cut the pumpkins from vine, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use 1 ounce of seed to 20 aills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin

(No. 366) Distinct Japanese variety adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

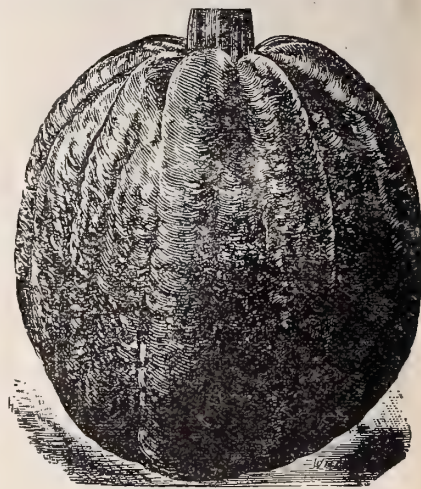
Tennessee Sweet Potato

(No. 361) Pear-shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green; hardy, productive, and keeps till late spring. Looks like sweet potato when cooked, but has a delicious taste. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Sugar or Sweet (No. 364)

The pumpkin from which the celebrated pumpkin pie is made; also first-class for baking. It is small, being from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is of the finest. Most prolific and is not excelled as a table variety. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Southern Field (No. 360) The old-time pumpkin. A strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c; postpaid.**



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin

(No. 363) Do you want to grow the biggest pumpkin in your county? Our Jumbo is the variety to do it with. The pumpkin from which our engraving was made weighed 220 lbs. It is nothing to grow them weighing from 100 to 125 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it's a monster. Quality is good, considering the size. Flesh a bright yellow; fine grained. Good yielder, keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25.**

Improved Green Striped Cashaw

(No. 365) Great improvement on the old Yellow Cashaw. They are much finer in appearance, being a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained, and very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. Very hardy, bugs seldom bothering them. Can be grown among the corn, and makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cashaw and is better for stock feeding. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.**

Large Cheese

(No. 362) Old-time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grained. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.**



Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin, the Biggest Pumpkin of All

HASTINGS' SELECT RADISH SEED**THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID BY US**

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drought better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, seed covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet (No. 376)

This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.**

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388)

One of the finest long white radishes. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of quick growth. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.**

Long White Icicle Radish (No. 382)

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long white radish. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.**

Chartier (No. 373)

Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound 60 cents.**

Wood's Early Frame (No. 379)

Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.**

French Breakfast (No. 389)

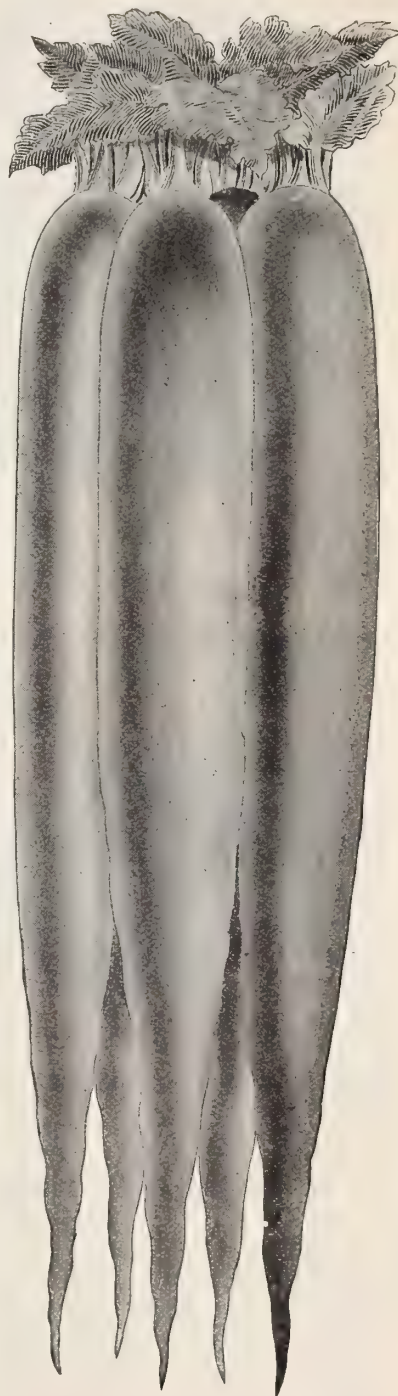
A standard well-known variety, a favorite for an early half-long variety in many parts of the South both for home use or market. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.**

Hastings' Glass Radish (No. 383)

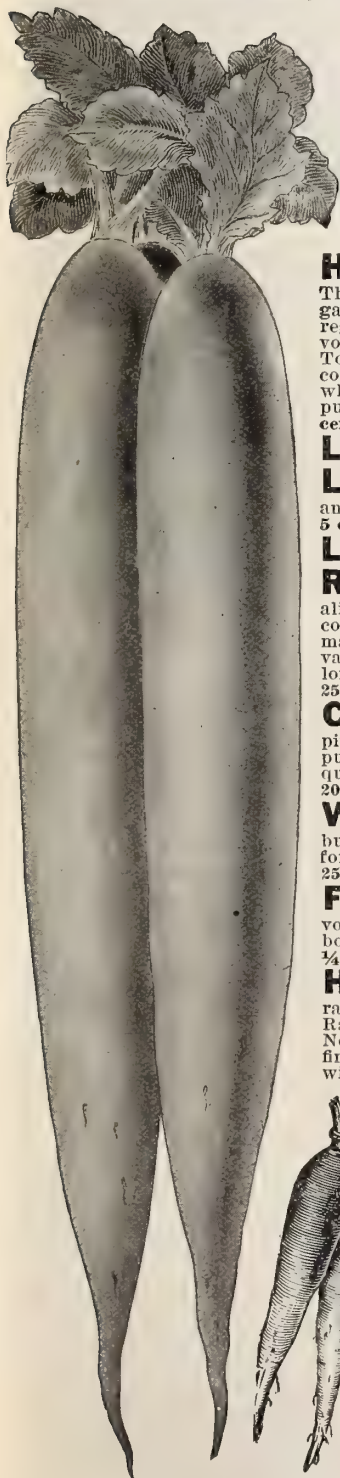
After we introduced this several years ago it was named "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.**

White Strasburg (No. 385)

Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining and large. Best variety for summer use and an excellent all-round variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; prepaid.**



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet Radish



Long White Icicle



Hastings' Glass Radish

HASTINGS' "THE SUREST AND BEST"

I expect to get my seed for the spring crop from you. Have tried others but yours are always the surest and best.—J. J. Zeigler, Bradford Co., Florida.



Our Rosy Gem Radish

Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375)

Also called "White Tipped Scarlet Ball." A favorite among market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here in Atlanta in 18 days from time seed was sown. A most desirable variety for home gardens and almost identical with the Scarlet Button except in white shading at the base of root. One of the earliest varieties; globe shaped with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender, crisp, never becoming pithy until very old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

Scarlet Button Radish

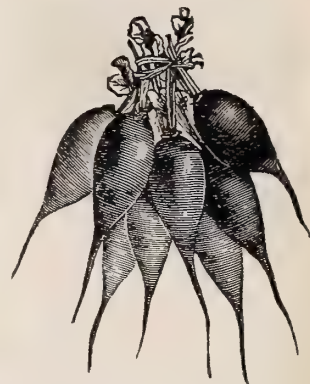
(No. 381) A favorite, extra early radish, round form and deep scarlet skin; mild flavor, crisp and very tender; short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.



Scarlet Button Radish

Crimson Giant (No. 378)

A large sized extra early turnip radish, a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, but brighter color; twice the size. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size remains tender and of fine flavor to the last. Will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on first sight. Equally valuable for home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



Half Long Deep Scarlet

Half Long Deep Scarlet (No. 384)

As shown by our illustration it is about half way between Scarlet Button and Long Scarlet in shape. Of most beautiful appearance and in market brings high prices. In color skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout; flesh a clear white; crisp, tender and free from pungency or hotness, so common in many radishes. An extra early variety and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who plant it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Earliest Carmine, Olive Shaped (No. 374)

Very handsome and considered by many as the best of the extra early olive shaped radishes. Olive shaped, smooth skin, dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of rather upright growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.

French Breakfast (No. 389)

A very old favorite, nearly olive shaped variety of scarlet color tipped with white. Flesh is very crisp and tender at the right stage of growth, but gets pithy quickly if not pulled while young. Very early. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

California Mammoth White (No. 390)

Largest of all the winter radishes and extensively grown by the Chinese gardeners in California. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh; solid, crisp and of good flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Black Spanish Winter (No. 386)

a good keeper. Large size and Skin black but flesh white. Solid, crisp and tender. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Philadelphia White Box

Almost identical with Scarlet Button except in color, which is a pure white. Most popular white "button" radish grown. Extra early, very crisp and tender. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.

China Rose Winter (No. 377)

A very distinct and handsome variety of winter radish, probably the most largely grown. Color of skin a deep clear scarlet; flesh pure white, solid and of fine flavor. A good keeper well into spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

White Spanish Winter (No. 380)

Similar to the Black Spanish, but the skin is white. A good variety of winter radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED RADISHES

(No. 387) Many don't want to make more than one radish planting to last all season, and our mixed radishes fill the bill exactly for this purpose.

Hastings' Mixed Radishes contain some of each variety catalogued by us, except the winter varieties. It contains early, medium and late varieties, the round, the half long and long. For home garden use we sell tens of thousands of packages of this justly celebrated mixture every year. It is deservedly popular, giving as it does a succession of crisp, tender radishes throughout the season from one sowing. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents, postpaid.

\$100.00 FOR \$1.00 IN TEXAS

"Many other seed are no good; they have failed. I have used a great many of Hastings' Seeds and haven't lost a crop with them. Last year I ordered \$4.50 worth of your seed and sold the crop in the field before it matured for over \$400.00, getting over \$100.00 worth to every dollar's worth of seed without the work of harvesting. Now I am getting the people interested in your seed."—Eugene Simpson, Wharton Co., Texas.

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let it grow all summer. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

(No. 404) The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

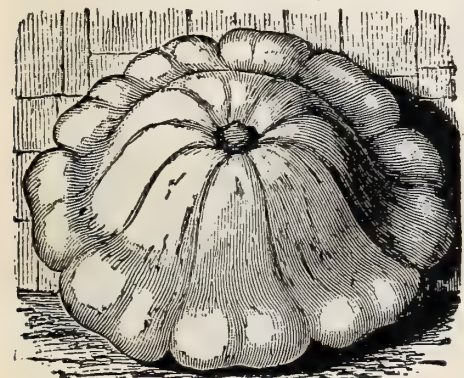
SUMMER OR BUSH SQUASHES

Culture

Squash will not stand frost and cold nights hence plantings should not be made until danger of frost and cold nights are over. Ground should have been worked deeply before planting. For the bush varieties hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way; 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out to two plants when rough leaves have formed. Cover seed about 1 inch. One or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil, is advantageous. Hoe frequently, keeping down all weeds and grass and surface of the soil loose, but do not disturb the plants. As the squash is formed pick off as soon as ready for use, as this keeps the plants in bearing longer.

Running squash for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. Hills for these should be made 8 to 10 feet apart. Hoe frequently but do not disturb the runners. Seed required: one ounce to 25 hills; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush (No. 420) A marked improvement over the Early White Bush, being nearly double the size and more regular in shape. Early, uniform and prolific; has beautiful clear white skin and flesh and grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, and when picked when young can be used for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

bright golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck (No. 426) In this extra large variety we have one containing all the good qualities of the crooknecked squash and at the same time giving nearly double the size of the Yellow Summer Crookneck squash. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. Like Mammoth White Bush it is rather too large to ship. With this variety you could double the yield from same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend this to you very highly. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

Yellow Summer Crookneck (No. 421)

Old, well-known crookneck variety; a favorite for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Of rich, buttery flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Running or Marrow Squashes Distinct from the Bush or Summer squashes, the vines running 10 to 12 feet long and the squashes are 6 to 12 pounds in weight, keeping for weeks after cutting. In flavor they are much richer than the Summer or Bush squashes. For fall and winter use plant in June or July; after cutting, store in cool, dry place until wanted for use.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERB SEED

Anise (No. 980)—Aromatic seeds used as a condiment. Leaves finely fringed and are used in garnishing. Packet, 5 cents.

Balm (No. 981)—Leaves fragrant like Lemon Verbena. Add fine flavor to summer drinks. Useful for tea in fevers. Packet, 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet (No. 982)—Aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Packet, 5 cents.

Borage (No. 983)—Excellent bee food and honey plant; leaves used for flavoring cordials. Grows freely on all soils and the sky blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden. Packet, 5 cents.

Caraway (No. 984)—Produces aromatic seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Catnip or Catmint (No. 985)—Leaves used both dry and green for seasoning. Packet, 10 cents.

Coriander (No. 986)—Seeds used for flavoring cakes, candy and liquors. Packet, 5 cents.

Dill (No. 987)—Seeds strongly aromatic, and have a pungent flavor. Used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Horehound (No. 988)—Leaves are used for seasoning; also in making candy and cough medicine. Packet, 5 cents.

Lavender (No. 989)—The common lavender; leaves used for seasoning. The dried flowers are highly esteemed for perfume. Pkt., 5c.



Hastings' Golden Custard Squash

Early White Bush

(No. 425) The well-known White Scalloped or Patty Pan squash. One of the earliest to mature, very productive; skin and flesh a light cream color. A very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 20 cts.; pound, 60 cts.; 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.

Golden Custard (No. 422)

Exceeds in size all other scalloped varieties, being nothing unusual to have them reach a size of 2 feet in diameter when planted on a rich, moist soil. In color, a rich, dark golden yellow. This variety has smooth skin, is very evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. Of the regular bush form, immensely productive and of fine quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush (No. 424)

Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a



Hastings' Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

Boston Marrow (No. 428) One of the most popular of the running varieties in the South. Skin of Boston Marrow is of rather light yellowish shade with very thin rind and extra good quality. A good keeper and shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow (No. 423) Very similar to the Boston Marrow, rather more prolific and about one week earlier. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Improved Hubbard (No. 427) Not recommended for general planting in the South but does well in a few localities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Marjoram, Sweet (No. 990)—Tender shoots and leaves used for seasoning during the summer months and can be dried for winter use. Packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal (No. 991)—Low, creeping plant, ornamental for covering ground in damp shady places. Has the flavor of pennyroyal to a marked degree. Furnishes the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures. Packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint (No. 992)—Well known in the South. Exclusively used for flavoring. Packet, 20 cents.

Rosemary (No. 993)—Leaves used green for seasoning in summer; dried in winter. A favorite aromatic plant. Packet, 5 cents.

Sage (No. 994)—Most popular of garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring, the dried leaves being a staple market product. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Summer Savory (No. 995)—Leaves and tender flower stalks used for flavoring. Much like Thyme, but milder. Packet, 5 cents.

Thyme (No. 996)—Leaves and tender shoots used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. Delicious flavoring for sausage and meats. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Wormwood (No. 997)—The dried leaves are used medicinally, also esteemed as a tonic for poultry. Packet, 5 cents.



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Curled Norfolk Savoy (No. 415) Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Broad Leaved Flanders (No. 414) Good standard variety for home use and market. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Long Standing (No. 413) Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Bloomsdale (No. 412) A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (No. 416) In this variety we have a spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April where the plants are to stand and will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

HASTINGS' SPINACH SEED

Our specially grown spinach is much superior to the spinach seed usually sold in every particular. Its germination is stronger and better; the growth larger and more vigorous and harder. There is no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than spinach. It requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during January, February and March, any time when the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. As "greens" its quality is unsurpassed, and were it more generally known in the Lower South almost every one would plant it. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row; eight pounds per acre.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach (No. 411) Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 45c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.75.



Why Not Carry "Bug Insurance"?

Yes, why not? You probably carry one or more of the other kinds of insurance—life, fire, accident, health, cyclone, etc. Why not the insurance of your vegetable or garden crops against damage or destruction by insect pests?

Every market gardener or trucker who grows vegetable crops on a large scale has to fight bugs of the various kinds; they are often destructive in the home garden unless killed at the start. Potato bugs are especially troublesome in the Central South. You can insure your vegetable crops and your income from them by the use of "Bug Death," the best all around insecticide we know of, deadly to leaf-eating bugs. We have known "Bug Death" and used it ourselves for nearly a dozen years. We know by personal experience how good it is and that's why we can recommend it. You ought to keep it on hand ready to apply as soon as the bugs show up.

BUG DEATH KILLS THE BUGS YET IT IS NOT A POISON Rather a strange statement, yet a fact, for no matter how deadly it is to the bugs it is harmless to human beings and animals. Neither does Bug Death injure the plant or its growth as does every insecticide or bug poison that contains arsenic in one form or another as practically all of them do.

Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead and other forms of arsenic will kill the bugs, but unless carefully used either kill the plants or else "burn" them so that they will not make satisfactory crops. On green vegetables, such as cabbage, they are positively dangerous to those who eat the vegetables afterwards. Instead of Bug Death burning or killing the vegetable plants to which it is applied it actually acts in a beneficial way. Do you know of any other insecticide of which this is true? To the best of our knowledge Bug Death is the only insecticide now made that is both effective on the bugs and at the same time is harmless alike to the plants, all animals and human beings. It's sure death to all leaf-eating bugs and it positively will not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other poisons of that class. The damage to tender growth of vegetable plants by the application of Paris Green is often almost as bad as that of the bugs. Now, that Bug Death is obtainable, you don't have to use a poison to kill the bugs, strange as that may seem. Bug Death is not a poison to human beings and animals, but it is sure death to leaf-eating bugs of all kinds, the bugs that eat the potato plants and beans and all the other bugs that make life a burden for the gardener who grows vegetables in bug-infested localities. You need not be afraid to leave Bug Death around. We doubt if it would hurt you any if you ate some of it, although we would not advise your trying a mess of it for breakfast. It is a fact, however, that you can dust it on cabbage one day and eat that cabbage tomorrow with no bad effects. It is most effective on bugs and that's what you want to kill, and at the same time you need have no fear in keeping it around the place, for it won't hurt the children or your live stock if they should happen to get into it by accident or through ignorance. Many a child and animal has been poisoned by getting into Paris Green left around or else eating the plants. That kind of an accident can't happen with Bug Death around, for it won't hurt them if they do get into it. It's safe for every kind of living animals, but bugs of various kinds simply can't stand it. This is very peculiar, but it's a fact. Bug Death has been in use now for about 15 years in this country and Canada and we have never known of a single instance where persons or animals were injured by it.

Get Ready for Them Now Don't wait until the bugs have eaten up half your crop. Get ready now. Order Bug Death and have it on hand. You can be sure that Mr. and Mrs. Bug are going to come around and try to raise a large bug family. The use of Bug Death means bug funerals instead of a large increase in the bug family.

Bug Death can be either dusted or sprayed on the plants. One way is as good as the other. If you have a powder gun or shaker you can dust it on the plants when wet with rain or dew. If you have a sprayer and are working a large acreage, dissolve 12 to 15 pounds of Bug Death in 12 quarts of clean water, and spray it on. This will go over one acre well.

PRICES Bug Death can be sent either by Parcel Post, express or freight. Under Parcel Post we cannot make postpaid rates. Your postmaster or R. F. D. carrier can tell you the amount of postage on any quantity from Atlanta to your office. Add that to price named and we will send it by Parcel Post. Price of Bug Death in Atlanta (not prepaid), 1 pound package, 15 cents; 3 pound package, 35 cents; 5 pound package, 50 cents; 12½ pound box, \$1.00; 100 pound keg, \$7.00.

YOU WILL GROW GOOD TOMATOES

If you plant Hastings' Tomato Seed. It is just as easy to grow good tomatoes as it is small, inferior, mis-shapen, cracked, split, almost worthless ones, grown from cheap seed; usually the refuse from canneries or saved from tail-end of the market gardeners' crops.

Our tomato seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest tomatoes in the fields. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed or who buy up tomato seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing States.

Hastings' tomato seed has a reputation equaled by that of no other house in this country. It leads all others in the tomato shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Even in Cuba and Mexico planters want none but our Redfield Beauty for shipping. Our seed stands the test of time. It's not a case of good one year and poor the next, but it's good all the time. Makes paying crops for the men who grow tomatoes for shipment in the South; makes paying crops for local market gardeners; it gives home gardens a bountiful supply of delicious, large sized, smooth tomatoes, all through the summer; it's exactly the seed you want for your use this year, no matter whether you garden for market or home use.

Culture In the Atlanta section start seed in hot-beds or boxes in the house between February 15 and March 1. Give plenty of light and space between the plants or else they will be weak and spindling. Scatter seed in bed or box thinly and cover with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. Transplant to open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. Before transplanting soil should have been broken deeply and stable manure or fertilizer worked in. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clear cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes and thin out the leaves so that the sun can penetrate and ripen the fruit quicker. A second seed planting made in May will give plants beginning to bear in August and continuing until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants; use about 4 ounces of seed per acre.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato (No. 452)

Our special strain of Dwarf Champion is the only first-class tomato of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping fruits off the ground. Growth stiff, upright and compact; fruits large; of bright red color; regular in size and shape and very smooth skin; one of our most popular and desirable varieties. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

The Stone (No. 449) A first-class main crop, extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some parts for winter shipment and a standard sort for those who grow for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. **Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

Spark's Earliana (No. 457)

Early tomato of good size and flavor. Plants hardy, with rather slender open branches; moderate growth, well set with fruits, all of which ripen early. Deep scarlet color, growing in clusters of 5 to 8, of medium size, average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

Chalk's Early Jewel One of the very best (No. 451) of the second early class of tomatoes following closely in maturity varieties like Extra Early Prolific. See illustration in color on back cover. Fruits uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and much finer quality than most extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball shaped; about three inches in diameter; the inner part is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and fruits nearly all solid flesh. Quality exceptionally sweet and free from acid. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO (No. 445) THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW

Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact, it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 19 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In competitive tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them was equal to it. For the shipper and market gardener it is the best; for the home garden it is none the less valuable combining, as Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality. **Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 10 pounds, \$17.50.**



Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty, the All Right Tomato For You

HASTINGS' NEW EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO

(No. 444)

For an extra early, really good tomato this new prolific variety of ours is a wonder and the market gardeners or shippers who plant it are bound to get those top prices of the earliest market. It's a wonder for extra earliness, smoothness and heavy bearing; immensely prolific, combined with vigorous growing qualities. Begins to "set" fruit from the first blooms and as the foliage is rather light and open it lets the sun in to color and ripen the fruit quickly. Our illustration from a

photograph shows its extremely heavy bearing qualities. Begins with the earliest and keeps right along bearing. Fruits are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; rich red color and ripen evenly. It is a splendid shipper and of very good eating quality for home garden use. Its smoothness of skin and regularity are exceptional for an extra early variety. If you are a truck grower you cannot afford to miss planting it; if you are a home gardener you need it for earliest use. We have seen as many as 34 good sized, smooth, ripe tomatoes on a single plant in our seed crops at one time. Immensely prolific and beyond question the most desirable extra early tomato offered for sale. It represents years of closest and most careful work in seed selection and plant breeding. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato (No. 448)

No variety equals our Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making it especially valuable for furnishing a continuous supply all through our long summers when other sorts die out; its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to the entire South. Fruits over 3 inches in diameter and are bright red color. See illustration in color on last page of cover. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**



Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato

Hastings' Special Tomato Collection, 25 cts.

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, Matchless and Chalk's Early Jewel are grown for us by tomato specialists who grow tomato seed exclusively for us, and who we consider the best and most careful tomato seed growers in the country. Without any exception, they produce the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties should be in every garden in the South. They are among the best varieties in existence. See illustration of this collection in colors on back page of cover. One large packet of each variety postpaid, 25 cents. This collection insures you a full supply of first-class tomatoes all season.

Ponderosa (No. 443) The giant of all tomatoes. The largest of all but we do not advise planting it unless you are prepared to give it rich ground and highest culture for it needs this for success. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.**

Golden Queen (No. 453) Best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid and of fine flavor. Bright golden yellow color. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**



Livingston's Globe Tomato (See Page 69)

RED ROCK, A NEW BIG RED SOLID MEATY TOMATO

(No. 455) Red Rock is beyond question the best large late red tomato for either home use, nearby market or for canning. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinarily solid—hence the name of Red Rock. Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture and flavor and is as red as a tomato can be. It's a red that goes all the way through and the meat is solid, without being hard and of the finest flavor. Practically no waste tomatoes in a crop of Red Rock. Plant Red Rock this year. You will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.25; postpaid.**

Livingston's Globe Tomato

(No. 446) A most popular variety with Florida shippers. We have grown a few hundred pounds of seed this past season from original seed stock from Livingston. We find it one of the earliest; fruits are smooth and of good size; firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Our experience with this variety both in our own crops and by observation of market gardens in several states is that about one-half of the fruits come true globe shaped; the balance are rather flattened, but much thicker, proportionately, than other varieties. For illustration see page 68. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Matchless Tomato (No. 447) This variety is well named for up to the present time it has had no equal as a large, second-early, for home use, nearby markets or canning. Vigorous grower, very productive and continues to produce large sized fruits until frost. Fruit large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is brilliant shade of red and one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage heavy, protecting the fruit from sunscald during late summer. See illustration in colors on last page of cover. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

A Ten Year Customer "I have been a customer of your house for more than ten years."—R. L. Martin, Milton County, Georgia.



Hastings' New Big Red Rock Tomato for Home Use and Canning

Duke of York, the Blight-Proof (No. 456) In some parts of the Southeastern States a disease, known as Southern Tomato Blight, is very troublesome. As the fruit begins to "set" plants begin to die and there is no known remedy for this disease. It seldom appears on new land or land that has not been planted in tomatoes; when it does appear the only way to succeed is to plant a variety that is practically blight-proof. The Duke of York is the only reliable blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating quality as others it is a splendid shipper and makes a fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 and 10 and are above the average size; a strong, healthy grower; big cropper, and stays in bearing a long time. If you have tomato blight present on your place this variety is the one for you. **Genuine Duke of York: Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme

(No. 441) One of the finest varieties on our list. A big improvement over the old Acme, which was so popular everywhere. One of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin but very tough skin. Our Improved Acme is a very heavy bearer, ripening evenly all over. Has a lovely purplish shade of color, making it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds; is thick, meaty and solid. It makes a desirable sort for either market or home use with its fine color and flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.**

Livingston's Favorite Tomato (No. 442) A standard well known variety for home use or nearby markets. Color, glossy crimson, tinged with purple. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.**

Mansfield Tree Tomato (No. 458) A very strong growing variety which has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. Fruits extra large and of good quality; average one pound in weight. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.**

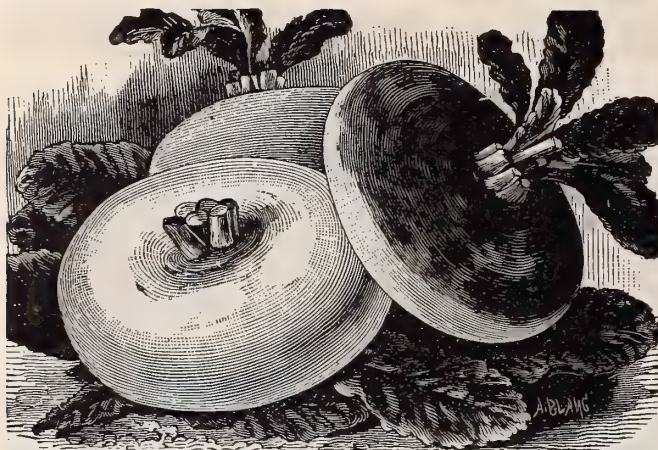
Red Pear Shaped (No. 454) Small varieties of tomatoes.

Yellow Pear Shaped (No. 450) Strong growers very productive. Suitable for preserves and pickling. Each, packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.



Duke of York, The Great Blight-Proof Tomato

A Good Garden is Both a Money Saver and a Health Saver—Make a Good Garden in 1914



Early White Flat Dutch—Early Red or Purple Top

WHY NOT PLANT SEED OF SOME SPRING TURNIPS? IT WILL PAY.

Culture Spring plantings of turnips are important although the general crop for winter usually is sown late in the summer or fall. Spring seed in seed germinates rapidly and turnips are ready for use very early; being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than in the fall, they are more tender, sweeter and more juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills in January to March, according to locality, covering seed lightly. Make best on new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used it should be applied several months before the crop is planted, as fresh manure makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall or winter use sow rutabagas July 15th to September 1st; turnips August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; further South they can be planted later, and in Florida plantings can be continued all through the winter. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; two to three pounds per acre.

"Cranky About Hastings' Seeds"

"I am 'cranky' about Hastings' Seeds. I like them better than any others."

E. L. BRECKENRIDGE, Myrtlewood, Alabama.

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top—7 ounces of Turnips, all different, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this spring, what you hold over is perfectly good for your late summer and fall sowings.

7 OUNCES, 7 OF HASTINGS' BEST VARIETIES, 25 CENTS, POSTPAID.

Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467) One of the most popular varieties for either spring or fall plantings. Medium size and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration above, with very small, fine taproot. Flesh and skin pure white, fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.



Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466) Another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with Early White Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at top of bulb; known in many sections as Purple Top Flat Dutch. A very quick grower, with fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extends down to where it rests in the ground, adding much to the attractive appearance of this variety. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476) Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable seasons is ready for use in 6 weeks. Skin and flesh a pure, snow white; solid, fine-grained, sweet and a good seller. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Extra Early Milan (No. 465) Earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple-topped variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top, but is one to two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color; sweet and fine grained. Seed supply very short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475) Our most popular variety for general planting. Is medium early, globe shaped, handsome appearance and a heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or market. Always of good quality, a good keeper and seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Early Snowball (No. 472) Extra early variety. Perfectly round, pure white, solid, sweet, with short top. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Golden Ball (No. 474) A splendid yellow variety; fine grained, medium size, as round as a ball, with color of a deep orange. Of medium size; a rapid grower, maturing early. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Snow White Globe (No. 471)

Color, pure white; round in shape; large size; solid and quick in growth for a large turnip; produces great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape our Purple Top Globe. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

FREE FLOWER SEED

You can get some. They will make your yard look beautiful.



Yellow Aberdeen Turnip



Seven Top "Salad Turnip"

(No. 477) Most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing through the severest winter weather. Can be cut at all times, giving a plentiful supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is obtainable. Sow from August until December and in earliest spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Yellow or Amber Globe

(No. 469) Also known as Yellow Stone. By far the most handsome of the yellow varieties. Grows to large size; flesh firm and fine grained and keeps splendidly, well into spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Long White or Cow Horn

(No. 470) Roots long and carrot shaped, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of which are formed above the ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine grained and sweet and of excellent table quality. Very hardy and resistant to cold, often standing entirely through the winters in this latitude without injury. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen (No. 478)

A favorite, resisting both heat and cold well. Good size and a splendid keeper. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Pomeranian White Globe

(No. 480) Extra heavy cropper, desirable where size and quantity rather than quality are wanted. Large, white, globe shaped variety; best for stock feeding. Ounce 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips

(No. 479) A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabaga catalogued by us. This mixture is made up to supply the demand of thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them throughout the season. Contains medium, early and late varieties as well as salad varieties for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga

This special strain of Purple Top, Yellow (No. 468) low Fleshed Rutabaga leaves nothing to be desired. Best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. Our Improved American has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants of the most critical gardeners. Of fine form, with rich purple colored top and light yellow flesh of most pleasing appearance. The flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from hard, stringy flesh. Has comparatively small tops, fine feeding roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need to plant the Improved American. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.



HASTINGS' IMPROVED

AMERICAN RUTABAGA

GREATEST CROPPING

RUTABAGA KNOWN

Rhubarb or Pie Plant Roots

Rhubarb is not known to the great majority of the people of the cotton belt but in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and the Central States a patch of rhubarb plants is looked on almost as a household necessity. It is about the earliest usable plant in the spring for pie making and stewing. It also has great medicinal qualities, extract of rhubarb being largely used to assist digestion.

We do not recommend planting Rhubarb in Florida and Gulf Coast sections, but in the Central South where moist, partly shaded locations can be had Rhubarb will grow luxuriantly. It is a plant that is a rank feeder and grower, and as such should be fertilized heavily with well rotted stable manure. Plant out the roots during early spring months.

FIELD GROWN ROOTS—By mail postpaid: 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents; 7 for \$1.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Horseradish Roots

There are very few people that don't need, at some time or other during the year, horseradish for seasoning. You can usually buy it at the stores but so adulterated as to be almost worthless. Horseradish can be grown almost anywhere in the South successfully but gives best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations. Prices: 25 Roots or Sets, 35 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for \$1.00; postpaid.

MONEY SAVING CROPS FOR YOU

The crops on the farm may be roughly divided into two classes, the money making or cash crops and the money saving crops.

The South need never fear as to cash crops. The real vital proposition up to all of us in the South in the year 1914 is the production of the money saving crops so that the almost fabulous number of dollars that come into the South every year to pay for our cash crops shall stay here instead of most of it going out about as fast as it comes in to pay for supplies, hay, grain, meat, etc., that can be grown on almost any Southern farm at a cost from one-third to one-half of the merchant's price. These money saving crops are, in the South, largely made up of the grain, hay and forage crops. This page and a few that follow are made up of hay, forage and stock feeding crops that you need on your farm.

Are you an all cotton or an all one crop man of any kind? If so, you are dead wrong. You can't afford to be a one crop man any more than we can and we have to plan just as carefully for our hay and forage crops on the Hastings' Farm as we do for cotton. It's the only safe way for you and for us. It's time to think about these crops now and plan to plant them in sufficient quantity so that you won't have to buy hay, grain, forage, meat, etc. If you do plant plenty of them you can rest assured that the cotton money will be yours when the cotton is sold. The money that sticks to you at the end of the season is the money that counts.

White (No. 164) and Red Kaffir (No. 163) Corn These two varieties become more valuable every year because of their drought resisting qualities. Grow 4 to 5 feet high, are very stocky and leafy; valuable alike for forage and grain. Plant from March to July, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling seed thickly in rows, like sorghum. If wanted for grain, principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted for fodder, mainly, cut down the stalks when first seed heads begin to appear, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this stubble will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a fair crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry feed and small grain it is unexcelled. Two varieties, the White and Red; the only difference that we can see is that of the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet; 25 cents per pound, or 4 pounds for 90 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid about 8 cents per pound. Crop very short.

Jerusalem Corn (No. 162) Similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow like Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets you will have grain and forage. Grain pure white and rather flattened. Five or six pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads will largely exceed that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound 25 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, 12 cents per pound.



Genuine Kaffir Corn



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet (Pencillaria)

SORGHUM or CANE SEED for FORAGE CROPS Recleaned--Free from Trash and Dirt

Every year the sowing of Sorghum in the South for forage and hay crops become more general. Can be sown either alone or mixed with cowpeas. Planted in drills for syrup, use 8 to 10 pounds per acre, or about a bushel (48 pounds) broadcasted for forage; if sown broadcast with peas use about 1/2 bushel (24 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer. Every bushel of sorghum which we send out is thoroughly recleaned and free from trash, stems and dirt. Seed crop very short.

Early Amber Sorghum (No. 586) Early Southern variety grown almost exclusively for forage crop either alone or broadcasted with peas. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.50. Bushel prices subject to market changes; if wanted in quantity, write us for prices when ready to buy.

Early Orange (No. 585) Larger than Amber, maturing 10 days later, and more largely grown for syrup. Very desirable for either syrup or forage. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.50. Prices subject to market changes. Write when ready to buy.

Branching Sorghum or Yellow Milo Maize

(No. 584) Greatest producer of forage of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall, stooling heavily, and can be cut 3 or 4 times during a season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads immense and can furnish a grain crop equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 10 pounds per acre in drills. Immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or more, freight or express, not prepaid, 12 cents per pound.

WRITE US FOR DELIVERED PRICES

Sorghum and field seed prices change often. We want you to write us for delivered prices when ready to buy in quantity. We can often save you money. Use the quotation sheet in the back of this Catalogue. We are always glad to show you the cost delivered at your station.

Pearl or Cattail Millet (No. 276) Best known and most valuable of all green forage plants in the South. For the past seven or eight years sensational seedsmen have sold this as a new plant under the name of "Pencillaria" and "Mand's Wonder Forage Plant". Pencillaria or Cat-Tail Millet needs no introduction to any of the older residents of the South. Its great value is well known. Greatest and best yielder of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season, if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed. Our illustration on this page shows 2 1/2 months' growth of Pearl Millet on good soil. In actual field tests made some years ago on heavily manured ground it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 135 days. No other forage plant has ever come up to that record. A tropical plant making an enormous growth all through our long Southern summer. Relished by all kinds of stock that eat it greedily. No plant will go further toward solving the forage problem in the South than Pearl Millet. It ought to be grown on your farm. Sow thin in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents, postpaid. In quantity, express or freight, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.

Spanish Peanuts (No. 581) This is the best variety for the South, where a forage and heavy bearer and along the Gulf Coast and in Florida where they can be planted in April, two crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 15th and they will mature before frost. The tops give you hay and the nuts grain. In harvesting, the nuts cling fast to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed to the stock together as a hay and grain ration. The tops make good forage either green or cured. The Spanish peanuts grow in close bush form, making it possible to plant them close and cultivate easier than the old "vine" sorts. Nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored than others, and are very free from the "pops" that are so common in the large varieties. **Best re-cleaned, hand-picked seed stock.** Pound, 25 cents; 3½ pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel (25 pounds), about \$2.25. Subject to market changes. Write for quantity prices.

North Carolina Running Peanut (No. 580) Recently there has been an increased planting of the running varieties of peanuts. Of the several running varieties the best and surest cropper in the central and lower South is the "North Carolina." Nuts somewhat larger than the Spanish, easily grown and nuts fill out nicely with very few pops for a running variety. **Finest hand-picked seed stock.** Lb., 25c; 3½ lbs., 75c; postpaid. Pk., 75c; bu. (25 lbs.), about \$2.25. Write for market prices.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower (No. 431) Every farm in the South ought to grow Sunflower for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. **10 cents a packet; 30 cents a quart; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.**



Spanish Peanuts

Teosinte (No. 432)

Mammoth forage plant, undoubtedly one of the most valuable for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of 5 inches per day on his place. **Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Market Prices

When this catalogue goes to the printer it is impossible to make prices that are exact for the spring season on Millet, Sorghum, Cow Peas, etc., the prices of which change often. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

Our Tennessee Grown German Millet (No. 275)

We have said considerable in the past about the importance of Southern grown seed being necessary for a successful crop of German Millet in the South. We give here a reproduction from a photograph of a crop from Tennessee grown seed. In growing German Millet from "cheap" Western grown seed—have you ever been able to make a crop like this? Is it not worth 25 cents or so more per bushel to sow seed that will make a crop like this?

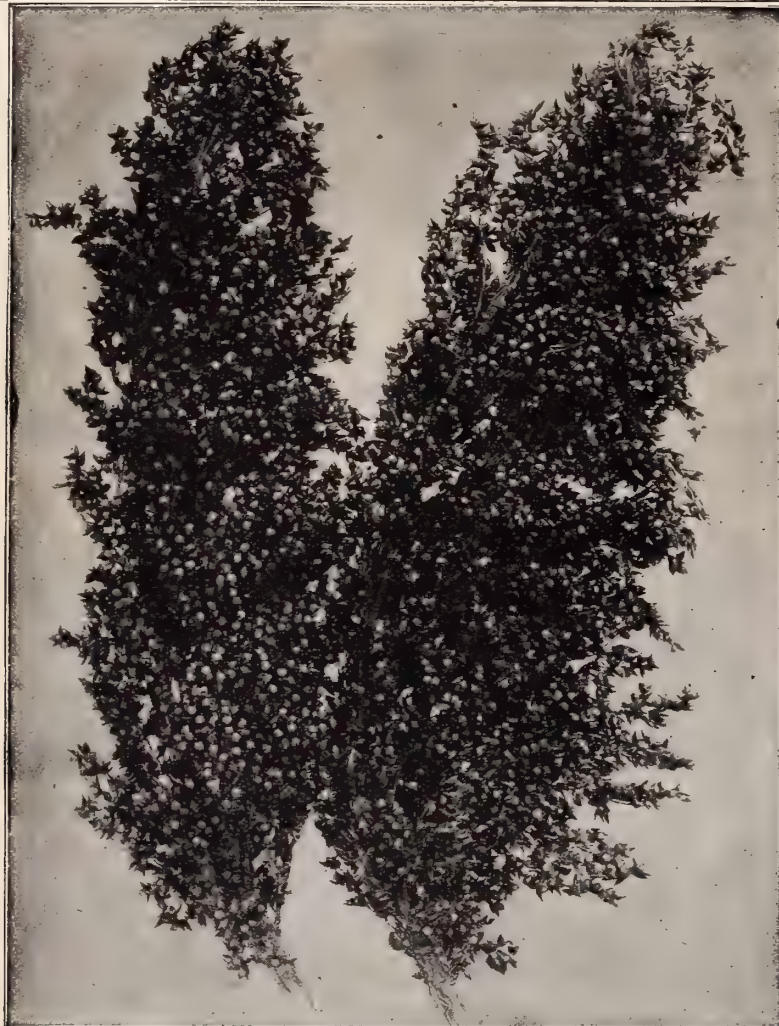
German Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. There are two necessities for a successful crop of German Millet—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. **Pound, postpaid, 20c; peck, not prepaid, 65c; bushel, about \$2.25.** Price subject to market change.

The Money Saving Crops

are just about as important as any. Be sure and make plenty of grain and forage in 1914.



A CROP OF GERMAN MILLET FROM OUR TENNESSEE GROWN SEED



TWO AVERAGE HEADS OF CHICKEN CORN

White Seeded Chicken Corn

(No. 166) For several years we have been able to offer the regular old time "Chicken Corn" that almost everybody knew yet had lost seed of it until we secured enough to re-introduce it.

This past year the crop of the "Old Time" or Red Seeded Chicken Corn was a complete failure and we have none of it to offer.

In our tests and investigations of the various different plants of grain and forage crops that might prove of value in the South we discovered what is really a "White Seeded" Chicken Corn more valuable than the old, at the same time a much surer cropper.

Chicken Corn is a variety of the sorghum family with extra large loose bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing the grains drop off in a scattering manner and the chickens gather it. If grown on a larger scale the large well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired.

It is best to sow the seed thinly in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, leaving two or three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small patches only, it is best to plant near enough to the chicken houses so that they can range in the patch feeding on the seeds as they fall.

Where large quantities are grown heads should be cut and stored like Sorghum or Kafir Corn for winter feeding. The large leafy stalks can also be cut as they make excellent hay or forage.

Growing Chicken Corn will cut down the poultry raisers' feed bills heavily. It's the cheapest and best feed you can get. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 3 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Beggarweed (No. 55) A standard plant for hay crop in Florida, and when grown thickly makes fine quality of nutritious hay. A natural plant, coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom following which a second growth springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. Best sown at the beginning of the summer rainy season in Florida. Clean seed, hull removed. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$3.50.**

Dwarf Essex Rape (No. 400)

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT



Natural Size

A fall and winter planted variety, still very early planted spring crops of it are profitable. Furnishes rich, nutritious pasture and green feed in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Profitable to sow any time from September to March. **Pound, postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., or over, not prepaid, 10c lb.**

Upland Rice (No. 582) You can grow rice on upland as well as the flooded lowlands, any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture making fair crops of it. Makes 30 to 50 bushels per acre. **Pound, postpaid, 25 cts. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.**

Japanese Buckwheat

(No. 58) Should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. This variety is well adapted to the South. Sow in very early spring or in late summer. It matures in about two months. **Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00.**



Single Plant of Dwarf Essex Rape

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS

(No. 130) It's amazing how few people actually know how valuable Chufas are as a crop to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest in hogs in the South we expect to see tens of thousands of acres of Chufas planted each year. We have known experienced hog raisers to pay as high as \$20.00 per bushel for Chufa seed in seasons of great scarcity, so as to be sure and have a Chufa patch to turn their hogs in during the fall months. They know the real value of Chufas as a hog fattening crop.

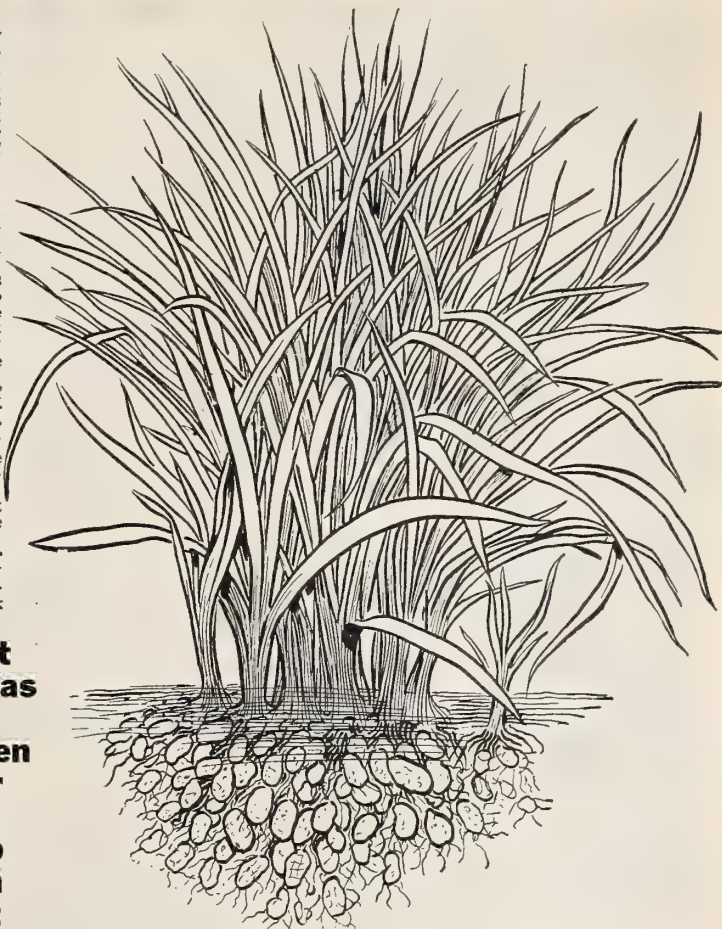
The Chufa is a species of ground nut, most easily grown, and which ought to be on every Southern farm every year as a hog-fattening crop. Can be planted from April to June, cultivation to be similar to that for peanuts. The crop is usually matured by September 15th, and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting.

Chufas are highly recommended by the Experiment Stations of Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana. We know of no crop that will produce as heavy crops in proportion to the quality of land as Chufas, some reports of yield being almost incredible, ranging from 200 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Any land suitable for cotton, corn, potatoes or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas.

At the Arkansas Experiment Station one-third of an acre of Chufas supported three hogs, averaging 122 pounds each, for 46 days. The gain during the 46 days averaged 66 pounds per hog. In this test Chufas proved practically as good as dry corn for fattening purposes. In the Alabama Station test the yield of Chufas was 172 bushels per acre. Chickens and turkeys as well as hogs are very fond of them.

Make rows 2½ feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in the row and covering about two inches. Chufas require from one to one and a half pecks per acre.

Our stock of seed Chufas is exceptionally fine, the nuts or tubers being clean, sound and thoroughly dry. We advise early orders, for almost every year we have to refuse late-in-the-season orders. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents; postpaid; peck (11 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel (44 pounds), \$4.50.**



**Plant
Chufas
To
Fatten
Your
Hog
Crop
With
Next
Fall**

Chufas or Earth Almonds, the Great Southern Hog-Fattening Crop

JAPANESE SOY OR SOJA BEANS

On the right hand side of this page we show a

plant of Soja or Soy Beans in full leaf—on the left a photograph taken on the Hastings' Farms when the seed beans were about ready for harvest, showing the immense prolificness of this new forage and feeding crop for the South. They grow splendidly anywhere in the South; are equal to if not superior to the cow pea as a soil improver; when sown in rows and cultivated makes heavier yield per acre and are superior to the cow pea in feeding value. Within a few years Soja Beans will be as generally planted as cow peas. We expect to plant them very largely ourselves each year both for soil improvement and stock feed. They are most nutritious and contain more fattening qualities than any other crop.

Sow either broadcast like peas at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre or in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart, using ½ bushel per acre.

Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans (No. 35)

There are many varieties of the Soja Bean, but the Mammoth Yellow is the best, the strongest grower and heaviest yielder in the South. **Packet, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, 75c; bushel, about \$2.50.**



Soja Beans in Full Leaf



Matured Soja Beans on the Hastings' Farm

PLANT COW PEAS

Cow peas have done more for the upbuilding of the soils for the South than any other crop. Most of us know of the rich sugar cane lands of Louisiana. Yet, the long headed sugar planters, the men who own those lands plant carload after carload of peas on those rich lands. Why? Just to keep them rich and make them richer. Hundreds of bushels of them are planted annually for soil improvement on the "Hastings Farm." We never let a corn crop go by without sowing peas. There are several hundred tons of cow peas and crab grass hay baled up on the "Hastings Farms" now. Plant peas and plenty of them. Plenty of pea hay means full rations for your stock and soil. **Plant Cow Peas.**

WRITE US FOR PRICES ON COW PEAS

At the time this catalogue goes into the hands of the printer it is impossible to make close prices on COW PEAS. Write us when ready to buy, stating variety and quantity wanted, and we will make you price delivered to your station.

Wonderful or Unknown Peas (No. 342) Originally, these two varieties, although somewhat alike, were kept distinct, but in recent years they have become so much run together that it has been found impossible to keep them separate. They are the strongest, rankest growing of any of the vine or running varieties and our illustration gives you an idea of their rank growth and prolificness. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 75 cents.** Bushel price on application.

Whippoorwill (No. 343) Favorite early variety growing in bush form. Brown speckled seed. Largely planted for early crop. **Packet, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, about 75 cents; not prepaid.** Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

Large Black-eye (No. 340) The standard large black-eyed table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, about \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.25.**

Lady Peas (No. 341) Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid.**

Early Black (No. 339), Red Ripper (No. 344), So far as possible we keep in stock during the spring months **Clays (No. 345), Iron (No. 346) and Mixed Peas (No. 338)** supplies of the above varieties. When ready to buy in bushel lots or over write for prices, stating variety and quantity wanted. **Each—Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.**

VELVET BEANS (No. 36) THE LOWER SOUTH'S GREATEST FORAGE AND SOIL ENRICHING PLANT

We have grown the Velvet Bean personally for nearly twenty years and we know of no plant so valuable as the Velvet Bean of the Lower South (meaning by Lower South the Southern half of States such as Georgia, Mississippi and Texas). Around Atlanta and in this latitude it will not mature, although if planted in May will make a solid mat of foliage and vine from waist to shoulder high. Generally speaking, it grows so rank that it's impossible to cure it for hay. The general practice in Florida is to turn stock in and let them eat it down to stubble. It needs a full season of growth to get its greatest value. Some growers let it rot down during the winter, figuring that in soil improvement a good crop of Velvet Beans turned under is equal to a ton of average guano or commercial fertilizer. We have never seen any crop that makes such a rank growth. For stock feeding it is rich in both fat and muscle forming qualities. One crop of Velvet Beans turned under is considered equal in value to 2 or 3 crops of Cow Peas. Illustrating its immense yield, the Florida Experiment Station reported one yield of 18,000 pounds (9 tons) of dried forage per acre. With the changing conditions of agriculture in the South, the adoption of land building as opposed to the old process of "land skinning" the Velvet Bean is playing a most important part in the Middle and Lower South. With a full season of growth there is no single plant on our list that will furnish so much forage per acre, no plant that will improve your soil quicker. It can not, however, be used as a "catch crop" like cow peas, for it needs the full season's growth to give you the full benefit of its crop value. It is no new or untried plant for Florida and South Georgia farmers have been growing thousands of acres of Velvet Beans for the last twenty years. If you have never planted Velvets be sure and give them a trial this year if you live in the Lower South or Gulf Coast section. Plant in March to May in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, dropping 1 or 2 beans every foot, about one peck of seed per acre. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.50.** Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

The Lyon Bean (No. 37) Another splendid soil enriching and forage variety of the velvet bean class. Many Florida growers prefer the Lyon Bean because it will produce as much or more forage and beans per acre in slightly shorter time. Beans are of light color and slightly flattened on the side. Splendid cattle feed. The clusters of beans frequently grow two feet in length. Pods contain 4 to 6 beans. Seed stock still limited. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

Yokahoma Bean (No. 38) This is a wonder in its class, a leguminous plant carrying all the valuable qualities of the Velvet Bean yet coming to full maturity in slightly less than four months, enabling it to be grown to maturity any place in the South where corn can be grown. The great value of the Velvet Bean has been fully recognized in all the sections having long enough seasons to give it a chance to fully mature, but this was only in the lower half of the Cotton Belt and Florida. In the territory to the north of that the Velvet Bean was unprofitable most years.

This new Yokahoma bean solves all these shorter season problems. It carries all the valuable qualities of the Velvet and Lyon beans, yet will grow to full maturity anywhere that any of the best main crop Southern varieties of field corn will mature. As a soil enricher, as a producer of both forage and beans, it is invaluable. Not as rank in growth of vine as the Velvet, but fully as prolific in production of beans, making a superb feed for both cattle and hogs. Seed stock of the Yokahoma Bean is still very limited and it can not be offered except in limited quantities. **Packet, 15c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c, postpaid. Peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.**

Tobacco Southern farmers and their tenants and employees spend millions of dollars every year for tobacco—millions that go to the Tobacco Trust. Why not grow the supply on your own farms?

Hycos (No. 435) --for Smoking The most desirable to grow for smoking purposes. **Packet, 5 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.**

Sweet Oronoke (No. 436) --for Chewing The finest variety to grow in the South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing tobacco. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**



Sweet Oronoke Tobacco

HASTINGS' GRASSES AND CLOVERS



No. 1—Sample of Our Best Grade Clover Seed

Ever since we began to issue a seed catalogue and sell grass and clover seed we have talked the importance of quality in these seeds particularly. We have urged constantly the importance of buying nothing but the best in quality in seeds, for we knew positively that **the best was always the cheapest in the end.** In nothing in the way of seeds is there such carelessness and adulteration as in clover and grass seed. In some tests by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, samples of clover seeds of various kinds were bought in open market and adulterations and weed seed up to 64% were found in some of this seed, being sold at low prices. On this page we show the difference between the best grade, such as we sell, and the lower grades that are sold by the seed houses and dealers whose inducement to buy is a much lower price than ours. We use clover seed to illustrate this, but what we show is equally true of every variety of grass and clover on the market. These illustrations are taken from photographs of clover seed magnified many times by powerful microscopes.

Illustration No. 1 shows a sample of the best re-cleaned clover seed, absolutely free from all adulteration and weed seed, the only kind that is fit to plant. This is what we term "Best Grade" Seed.

Illustration No. 2 shows a sample of low grade clover seed just as purchased in the general markets. It's full of seed of noxious weeds, many of which may be pests that you can never get rid of. Hardly half of the weight of this is good clover seed that will germinate, while every weed seed in it is a source of danger, a detriment to any piece of ground it may be sowed on. Yet the difference in the retail price of these two samples was only 2½ cents per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, and a bushel of clover seed will sow three to four acres. Let no man fool himself into believing that all clover seed offered is good clover seed. Not 25% of the clover and grass seed sold is best grade stock. These two illustrations show just why there is difference in price between our clover seed and some others, and that difference is not only in clover seed, but goes all through the grasses. This is only one illustration, but it tells the whole story for all the grasses and clovers.

Illustration No. 3 shows what a clean stand may be obtained from the use of best seed. This is the result of sowing some of the seed shown in illustration No. 1. This would be a true representation of the young clover plants from your own sowing, supposing that your own ground is reasonably free from weed seeds. This illustration shows perfection in a stand of young clover. Now take a glance at No. 4, showing the planting of the sample of seed shown in No. 2. The clover seed has germinated, but so have the weed seeds, coming along as fast or faster than the clover. You can see that already the weeds are twining around the young clover, choking it out.



No. 2—Sample of Clover Seed at Low Prices



No. 3—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 1



No. 4—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 2

Hastings' Grass and Clover Book

Our customers interested. It tells all about the different grasses and clovers for the South, tells how to prepare your land to get the best results, when and how to sow the different kinds of seed of this class. If interested in grasses and clovers we shall be glad to send you a copy free on request. We believe it will help you in making profitable grass and clover crops.

Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture (No. 551)

The South lacks pasture lands furnishing nutritious grasses for stock the year round and this permanent pasture grass mixture is made up of both summer and winter growing grasses to supply this need. The best of all permanent grass mixtures for clay soils of the Central South; it contains 9 different grasses and 2 clovers, and the formula was worked out by our Mr. Hastings a number of years ago for a special customer of ours near Atlanta. Seven years after this pasture was put down it was in better condition both for grazing and hay than it was the first and second years. No Bermuda or Johnson grass in it; summer and winter growing grasses are blended in the right proportion to keep your pasture green the year round. With an occasional fertilizing this mixture will furnish a pasture lasting for years. Sow in either fall or as early in the spring as soil can be worked at the rate of 35 pounds per acre. Price for 35 pounds of this mixture is \$5.50 f. o. b. Atlanta. All grass and clover seed in this mixture is of the highest possible grade.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass (No. 550)

Also a special mixture made up from a formula, and contains only grasses that have been successfully used on the lawns here in Atlanta for the last seven years. Lawn-making has been a serious problem in this part of the South. The trouble with varieties like Kentucky Blue Grass being that they will not stand more than one full year, going to pieces under the heat and drought the second summer. After careful experimenting we made up this mixture and it has stood the test of seven years' planting and wherever ground has been properly prepared this has been the most successful in permanency of any of the lawn mixtures in this climate. It makes a very quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn, on well prepared soil. Stands summer heat and drought without serious injury, coming out again in good shape as soon as the rains begin again. Pound, 45 cents; 2½ pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$3.25. Same should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre, although heavier seeding than this would make a quicker show.

SEND A SAMPLE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

We are determined to break up, so far as possible, the practice of selling adulterated and low grade grass and clover seed to Southern farmers by "cut price" seedsmen and dealers, loading your farms with grasses you don't want and with weed seeds, worthless at the best, more often so dangerous that they become a pest. Most farmers don't know it, but the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., maintains a "Seed Testing Bureau." All you have to do is to send them, say an ounce, of any grass or clover seed you want tested and they will analyze and test it and write you telling you just how it is. We are perfectly willing to have the Department test anything we send out, and if you are offered grass and clover seed at a low price our advice is that you have it tested both for purity and vitality. There is always a reason for those "cut prices."

ALFALFA AND LUCERNE CLOVER (No. 500)

We want to call your attention especially to the illustration of alfalfa on this page, for it illustrates the wonderfully deep-rooting qualities of this most valuable clover plant, after it has been established several years. Alfalfa is the most talked about and most widely planted of all the varieties of clover in the world. If your land has never had alfalfa growing on it before, be sure and inoculate the seed with Farmogerm for alfalfa, for without inoculation success is exceedingly doubtful. This inoculation insures the presence of the nitrogen gathering bacteria necessary to bring the alfalfa plant to full success. Farmogerm for alfalfa, in one-acre bottles, \$2.00 per acre. Trial bottle for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, 50 cents, postpaid. Full directions for use with every bottle; see page —. When once established alfalfa is the most valuable permanent clover that can be grown, adapted to almost the whole South, and once well established it is permanent, furnishing from 3 to 5 cuttings a year. Its feeding value is of the very highest. After becoming established the growth is remarkably strong, the roots often penetrating 20 to 30 feet into the sub-soil, using up plant food not available for any other crop. This deep-rooting puts the plant beyond reach of drought after the first season. No farmer in the South with stock can afford to let alfalfa go without trial. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil at the rate of 15 or 20 pounds per acre either broadcast or in drills. Although fall sowing is preferable, yet good results can be obtained from early spring sowing and it is well worth a careful trial and attention, especially the first year, until it becomes thoroughly established. But one cutting should be made the first year. Cut when coming into bloom, as the hay is better at that period. Do not sow on wet land. High and rather dry is preferable to any other. **Highest grade seed, 98% purity or over, pound, 40 cents; postpaid.** Peck and bushel prices subject to market changes. When ready to buy write for prices.

Red Clover (No. 508) A valuable farm crop in the Northern part of the Cotton Belt. Equally good for pasture, hay or soil improvement. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Red clover is a nitrogen gathering plant and one of the best soil improvers. Clover intelligently used is one of the farmers' best friends and should be used as a rotation crop. Sow in the fall or spring, September and March being the best months. **Pound, by mail, postpaid, 40 cents.** Prices in quantity subject to market changes. Write for prices when ready to buy.

White Clover (No. 509) It does well in the Central South, but prefers rather low land. Sow either in the fall or spring, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. **Best grade seed 50 cents per pound; postpaid.**

Japan Clover or Lespedeza (No. 505) One of our most valuable Southern clovers, growing well on either rich or poor soil. On poor land it has a creeping habit; on better quality of land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow in either spring or fall about 25 pounds per acre. Harrow in to the depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in the most convenient way. Makes good grazing. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment and to prevent "washing" of hill lands. Its abundant long taproots and laterals decaying make the soil porous and leave in it much valuable nitrogenous matter to be used by the succeeding crops. Roots penetrate deeply, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the sub-soil valuable plant food. In Florida sow in the fall for best results; Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi sow in March or early April. **Four-ounce packet, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, by freight or express not prepaid, \$2.75. Larger quantities, 25 cents per pound.**

Bermuda Grass (No. 530)

While looked upon by many as a pest, it is really one of our most valuable grass plants for the South and in the Lower South especially. Is the only sure pasture grass for sandy soils; grows on all kinds of soil from heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasture. No other grass will give you so great returns with as little fertilizer and care. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of January from Australia, and no orders will be filled before that time. **Packet (2 ounces), 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.10; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 90 cents per pound.**

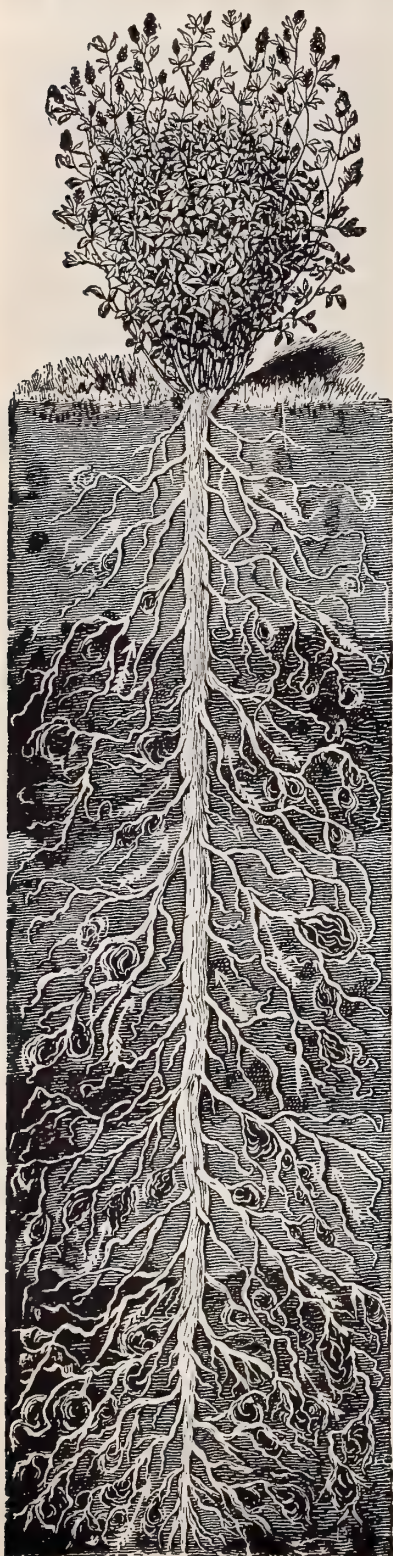
Red Top or Herd's Grass

(No. 545) Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Extra fancy clean seed of best grade. **Pound, postpaid, 45 cents.** Write for market price on quantities.

Kentucky Blue Grass

(No. 533) Our seed the best that Kentucky produces—clean, pure, and of highest vitality. For spring planting sow in February and March. Seed crop this year rather short. Fancy, re-cleaned seed: **Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Bushel (14 lbs.), not prepaid, about \$2.75.**

Carpet Grass (No. 547) The Paspalum Platycaule, but generally known under its common name of "Carpet Grass." Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the Gulf stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and will spread out rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when well set forms a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Bulletin No. 248, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "In the Gulf Coast country carpet grass has been attracting considerable attention for lawns. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda." Carpet grass is easily eradicated by cultivation. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast. **Packet (2 ounces), 20 c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid, in quantity, \$1.00 per lb**



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover



Red Top or Herd's Grass

MAKE GRASS AS WELL AS KILL GRASS

We of the South spend most of the summer killing grass in our cotton and corn fields and spend most of the winter buying grass in the shape of hay.

No farming country can be permanently prosperous without grass and live stock, and you can't keep live stock without grass growing. It's certainly time for the South to begin thinking about the "Grass Crop."

Orchard Grass (No. 542) One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South for either hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all reasonably fertile soils it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. Starts growth very early in the spring and continues well into the winter. A quick grower and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears closest grazing. Makes splendid hay crop and should be cut for hay when in bloom. Sow about 3 bushels per acre. **Pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), highest grade seed, about \$2.50.** Write for prices in bushel lots or over.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (No. 541) Valuable hay and pasture grass. Starts early in spring and lasts until late fall. Stands mid-summer heat and drought and for hay crop gives two good cuttings per season; hay being better than timothy. Sow three bushels per acre in either fall or spring. **Pound, postpaid, 40 cents; bushel (11 pounds), about \$2.35.**

Meadow Fescue (No. 538) This grass succeeds in almost all parts of the South. Furnishes green pasture through the winter. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), about \$2.50.**

Italian Rye Grass (No. 536) Valuable, quick-growing grass for either fall or spring planting. An annual grass, dying out the first summer, but several cuttings can be made before it dies. Sow three bushels per acre. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.75.**

Perennial Rye Grass (No. 535) Also known as English Rye, and is very similar to Italian Rye grass, being a little slower in growth, but has the advantage of lasting several years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, and very fine for either pasture or hay purposes. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.75.**

Timothy (No. 546) A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. **Pound, postpaid, 25c; bushel (45 pounds), not prepaid, about \$3.50.**

Johnson Grass (No. 537) While considered a pest in many parts of the South it is now coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants. In places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields there is no other grass makes such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just when seed heads begin to form, and furnishes about three cuttings per season. Sow one bushel per acre, either in fall or spring. **Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Price per bushel of 25 pounds, about \$3.75.** Close market prices on application.

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS (No. 543) It's not often that a really new and valuable grass appears, but the Rhodes Grass, or "East Coast Grass," as it is more commonly known in Florida, is certainly a find, for we know of no grass so valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast section.

Rhodes Grass has been grown on both the East and West Coasts of Florida for the last three or four years with most marked success.

Our Mr. Hastings visited the Fellsmere Farms at Fellsmere, St. Lucie county, Florida, last January, and was especially impressed with the rank growth of this grass and its fully apparent value as a hay grass, something that Florida and the Gulf Coast section has long sought. We were assured by Mr. R. L. Conkling, who has charge of the experimental work of the Fellsmere Farms, that the Rhodes Grass produced, in their experiment grounds, twelve tons of dry hay per acre the previous year. Believe us, that is some hay crop per acre for sandy land.

It is not coarse and makes hay equal to if not superior to the best Northern timothy hay. The illustration shown on this page is from a photograph taken on the Fellsmere Farms last spring and shows only one of the nine or ten cuttings of hay per year that this magnificent hay grass produces.

Just how far north Rhodes Grass can be successfully grown can not be stated at this time. From what we know of it now we believe it will prove hardy through the winter as far north as a line drawn from Macon, Georgia, through Montgomery, Alabama, Jackson, Mississippi, and Shreveport, Louisiana. Its great value makes it worth trying.

Special Rhodes Grass If interested ask for our special circular on Rhodes Grass, which goes into this subject more fully than is possible in this catalogue.

Prices Quarter pound package, postpaid, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, \$1.00 per pound.

Dallis Grass (No. 534) This splendid grass has been grown most successfully in Middle Georgia for over twenty years.

The first year after seeding is apt to be disappointing, but it spreads out rapidly the second season and furnishes large amounts of either hay or pasture.

Sow at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast on well prepared ground any time from March 1st to May 1st, brushing or cultivating seed in lightly. No grass seed should be covered deeply. Makes strongest growth during summer months. **Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In larger quantities, not prepaid, 40 cents per pound.**



Orchard Grass



Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (Fellsmere, Florida)



A Few From Hastings' Mixed Flower Garden—Packet, 10 Cents—(See Page 87)

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us to. Our business experience is that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed in the past seven years has been enormous. Our customers find that the quality of our seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Very little flower seed is grown in the United States, and we import most of ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of Germany and France, where the greatest attention is paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble nor expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seed is small compared with that of many Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of other seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 sweet peas, or 12 or 15 poppy seed, as fine as dust, and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge you a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order our free offer as shown on page 1 and first inside page of cover.

Flower seed is now one of the strong features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. **Hastings' Seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.**

AGERATUM Blue and White

A favorite garden flower for bedding and borders in the South. Native of Mexico and easily withstands heat of our summers. They bloom all summer, but if seed is sown in the fall they make splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April or earlier in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted with clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Of quick growth, and profuse bloomers. **Ageratum, Blue (No. 702), 5 cts.; Ageratum, White (No. 703), 5 cents, per packet. Ageratum, Blue and White Mixed (No. 701), 5c packet.**

Ageratum

FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS

Only Such Varieties as are adapted to planting in the Southern States. You can get 5 packets of Flower Seed Free. Read Page 1 Carefully.

Liberal Premiums For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$3.00. This does not include Bulbs, Roots, Plants, or the Special 25 and 50 cent Flower Seed Collections on page 1.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed out. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive your careful personal attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint of failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the general-ity of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show off to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; seed like portulaca, petunias, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more. Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth over it, then turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts or where drouth comes in spring, it is advisable to sow seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with the expensive seed, and those of a tropical nature, such as coleus, salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds can not force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than is necessary.

SWEET ALYSSUM (704)

Free flowering annual of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. Sow seed thinly, in shallow drills where plants are to stand. Grows 5 to 10 inches high. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

Alyssum--Little Gem

(No. 705) Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant. Fine for borders. **Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.**



Little Gem Alyssum



Hastings' Unrivalled Mixed Asters—Packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 Cents

ASTERS **HASTINGS' UNRIVALED MIXED (707)**

Our mixed asters are well worthy of the name of unrivalled. Our mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of 26 varieties of the finest asters grown for us by one of the greatest aster specialists of Germany.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsman before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Bouquet, Chrysanthemum Flowered, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteridge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum, and White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our unrivalled mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Culture No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the aster, and none show greater improvements than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success and by a little disbudbing, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers are large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so that the plants have full chance for development.

12 Roses 3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 3 White, all different varieties of ever-bloomers, postpaid. **75c**

See illustration of each variety in natural colors on next to last page of cover.

Separate Varieties of Asters **DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED (No. 708)**—Splendid large flowered variety. Fine mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION (No. 709)—One of the best; flowers large and double; mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

VICTORIA (No. 710)—Flowers large, showy and perfectly double. Grow about 20 inches in height. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

COMET (No. 711)—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long, curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Our Flower Seed Offer

of flowers around Southern homes. That's why we are making our splendid offer of 5 packets of flower seed free as a premium on every order amounting to 50 cents or over. These are illustrated in colors on the second page of our catalogue cover, and full particulars of the offer will be found on page 1 of this catalogue.

ABRONIA More commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seeds in April where plants are to stand.

ABRONIA—Mixed (No. 716)—Best shades of yellow and rosy pink—best varieties of the larger flowered sorts. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Abobra Viridiflora (717)

A splendid summer climber from Brazil. Fine for porch shade, trellises or fences. Fruits are rich, brilliant scarlet, resembling small, brilliantly colored gourds. Sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. **Pkt., 5c.**

Balsam Apple (No. 727)

Quick growing climber, ornamental foliage, interesting and valuable fruits which are esteemed for medicinal purposes; the fruits bursting and throwing the seed a considerable distance is a source of amusement for the children. **Pkt., 5 cents.**

Balloon Vine (No. 728)

Interesting climber from the East Indies. A general favorite. Rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flower, followed by inflated seed vessel like miniature balloons. **Packet, 5 cents.**



Abronia or Sand Verbena

AMARANTHUS

Annual plants, grown both for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are two types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for large feathery plumes or spray of rich crimson flowers. Sow in March and April.

Amaranthus Caudatus (No. 718)—(Love Lies Bleeding)—Of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers. **Packet, 5 cts.**

Amaranthus Tricolor (No. 719) (Joseph's Coat)—Has a single, erect stalk and brilliant colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct. **Packet, 5 cts.**

Amaranthus Cruentus (No. 720)—(Prince's Feather)—Tall growing with leaves purple or purplish green. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Amaranthus Salicifolius (No. 721)—(Fountain plant)—Grows 2 to 3 feet high, of pyramidal form. **Packet, 5 cents.**



Amaranthus Tricolor



Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsams

BALSAM THE OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER TOUCH-ME-NOT OR LADY-SLIPPER

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady-Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For best growth and effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

BALSAM—Hastings' Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed (No. 731)—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers and freedom of bloom. Should be planted from 1½ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of the strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. **Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c.**

BALSAM—Double Rose Flowered Mixed (No. 732)—Very double and large flowers of finest shades and colors. This is identical with what is sold by many seedsmen as Camellia Flowered. **Packet, 10c.**

BALSAM—Double Spotted (No. 733)—A strain for those preferring variegated bloom rather than solid color. **Packet, 10 cents.**

BALSAM—Extra Fine Mixed (No. 734)—Very fine double flowers from best German growers. **Pkt., 5c.**



A Single Plant of Our Best German Carnation

Abutilon Commonly called "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture, for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes in March and April. **Abutilon, Mixed (No. 722)—Packet, 10 cents.**

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)—The old-fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Germany who makes a specialty of antirrhinums. **Antirrhinum, Finest Mixed (No. 723)—Packet, 5 cents.**

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe) (No. 724)—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellises or arbors in the central and lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. They need plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Bryanopsis (No. 729) A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental, deep cut foliage. Flowers small but are quickly succeeded by small, round, dark green seed pods, striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with these brightly marked fruits, making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to the children. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Bellis Perennis (No. 730) (Double English Daisy) The true English daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat same as violets. Can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed, Pkt., 10c.**

Cacalia (No. 731) (Tassel Flower)—Plants 18 inches high, branching freely and producing clusters of red and yellow tassel-like flowers. **Packet, 5 cts.**

Canterbury Bells (No. 738) (Campanula)—Sown early in the South these will bloom the first season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seeds thinly in beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of this is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Double and Single Mixed—Beautifully bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon

TUBEROSES, 6 FOR 20c, 12 FOR 30c.

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus (740)

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than ¼ of an inch. Keep moist, but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high or when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Our mixture of seed of coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**



Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

Calliopsis or Coreopsis

Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 and 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed (No. 741)—Grow 1½ to 2 feet in height. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Dwarf, Mixed (No. 742)—Grow about 1 ft. high. **Pkt., 5c.**

Carnations Carnations are now one of our most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chaudbands and Marguerites come to full bloom in from 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double German Mixed (No. 743)—The true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early; from seed sown in early spring some blooms will be had the following fall. Our seed is saved from the choicest double colors. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Grenadin (No. 744)—Not quite so double as the German. In color the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. **Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.**

Chauband (No. 745)—A superb new strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.**

Marguerite (No. 746)—An everblooming carnation, blooming in 4 months from seed. While the flowers are smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference, in sizes. **Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.**

Giant Marguerite (No. 747)—An extra large strain producing flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Not quite so free a bloomer as the other. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Hastings' Large Flowering Cannas (No. 748)

Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Canna. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these newer varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut, they often remain dormant for many years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set 1½ feet apart each way. We have seed saved from the finest introduction embracing all the finest shades and colors. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.**

Canna Roots Named varieties (order by color), 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Assorted varieties, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid. (See special named varieties, page 89.)

Candytuft or Iberis A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

CANDYTUFT, Pure White (No. 759)—The common White Candytuft. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.**

CANDYTUFT, Empress (No. 760)—Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

CANDYTUFT, Dark Crimson (No. 761)—Darkest shade of crimson. **Packet, 5c.**

CANDYTUFT, Mixed (No. 758)—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.**

Centaurea--Dusty Miller (No. 755) Largely used for borders or edgings, and thrives in all parts of the South. Height about 1 foot. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Centaurea--Bachelor's Button (No. 756) Attractive flowers of easiest culture, blooming through the entire summer. **Finest Mixed. Packet, 5 cents.**

Centaurea Imperialis or Sweet Sultan (No. 757)

This superb new strain of the "Sweet Sultan" is splendid. For illustration in colors see second page of cover. Produces long stemmed blossoms 3 to 4 inches across and very fragrant. Colors from white through shades of red, blue, lilac, royal purple, etc. Of strong, bushy form, and of earliest culture. Does best planted very early in season. **Packet, 10 cents.**



Cypress Vine

and white, separately or mixed.

CYPRESS VINE, Scarlet (No. 769)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

CYPRESS VINE, White (No. 770)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

CYPRESS VINE, Mixed (No. 768)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Cobea Scandens (No. 767) A splendid tropical climber from Mexico, entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower, quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, covered profusely with deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in illustration. Leaves in pairs on a central leaf stock, which terminates in a slender tendrill like those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires or trellises. Do not plant seed in open ground until trees are in full leaf and ground is warm. Seeds are very thin and flat and will germinate more quickly if set on edge and covered not more than a half inch; less than that is better. Can also be sown in pots and transplanted if care is taken not to disturb the roots at time of transplanting. **Packet, 10 cts.**

Celosia or Cockscomb Sow seed thinly in drills: when the trees come in leaf, transplant to 12 inches apart when the plants are three inches high. They develop abnormally large flower heads or combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Celosia Cristata (No. 765)—The large, close-headed form. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Celosia Plumosa (No. 766)—This is a distinct form different from the other. Heads, instead of being close, are loose and feathery, borne on long stems. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Digitalis (Fox Glove) (No. 771) Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant, and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cts.**



Hastings' Large Flowering French Cannas

Clarkia One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold, and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September. **Single Mixed (No. 750)**—All colors. **Packet, 5 cents. Double Mixed (No. 751)**—All colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Cleome or Spider Plant (No. 752) A very free flowering, hardy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long slender stems, making them quite feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Cyclamen--Persicum (No. 753) Popular, free blooming, bulbous plants for home culture. Seeds produce the bulbs which flower the following spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. **Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.**

Cypress Vine The most graceful of all vines and easily grown anywhere in the South. For a neat trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Grows 10 to 12 feet high and if planted thick in good soil will make a dense growth. We can supply the colors, scarlet,



Flower of Cobea Scandens



Single Flower of Cosmos

Cosmos Handsome, very free flowering annuals, originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon as danger from frost is past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. **Cosmos, Finest Mixed (No. 762)**—Packet, 5 cents.

Giant of California (No. 763)—A large flowering strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Yellow Cosmos—Klondyke (No. 764)—Originated near Americus, Ga. The originator says that from early spring sown seed the plants begin to bloom by June 15th and are 2½ feet high. Blooms continuously until frost, being covered with rich, orange yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. This is a superb variety. **Packet, 15 cents, or 2 for 25 cents.**

Delphinium (Larkspur) Quick growing very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up, to 10 or 12 inches apart. They make a pleasing display, and are very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double German Mixed (No. 775)—Of rather dwarf growth, 10 to 11 inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Delphinium, Tall Double German Mixed (No. 776)—Grow 2 feet in height. The tall, rock-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. **Packet, 5c.**

Eschscholtzia Or California Poppy—One of our most popular flowers for bedding in face and raking in lightly. They are low spreading plants as shown in our illustration below. They are covered with large showy flowers, making the most brilliant display beds that can be made. No plant is more popular in the South than this.

Single Mixed (No. 800)—Single, cup-shaped flowers, in shades of bright yellow, orange and white. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Double Mixed (No. 801)—Same as the single in habit of growth and colors, except that the flowers are double. **Packet, 10 cents.**

12 FINE DOUBLE TUBEROSES, 30 CENTS, POSTPAID



Eschscholtzia or California Poppy

12 CARNATIONS, 75 cts. POSTPAID

12 EVERBLOOMING ROSES, ALL DIFFERENT, 75 CENTS POSTPAID

12 MAGNIFICENT GLADIOLI BULBS, ALL NEW VARIETIES, 35 CENTS, POSTPAID

12 DOUBLE AND SINGLE GERANIUMS, ASSORTED, 75 CENTS, POSTPAID

10 JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, ALL DIFFERENT, 50 CENTS, POSTPAID



Delphinium or Larkspur



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (No. 778), or Garden Pinks—Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets, 25 Cents

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus

(No. 778) Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many varieties of pinks and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the following varieties and many others, giving a mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, giving the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. **Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.** You will be surprised at the beauty of this mixture in your flower garden.

DIANTHUS—Chinensis (No. 779)—Double China Pink. Free bloomer. All shades and colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Chinensis Alba (No. 780)—Double pure white Pink. **Pkt., 5c.**

D.—Heddewiggii (Japanese) (No. 781)—Finest single mixed, large flowers, often 2 to 3 inches in diameter. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Heddewiggii Atrosanguinea (783)—Double crimson. **Pkt., 5c.**

D.—Mourning Pink (No. 784)—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Double Diadem Pink (No. 785)—Very large double flowers, finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Crimson Belle (No. 786)—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Eastern Queen (No. 787)—Large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings on silvery white, each flower having crimson center. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—The Bride (No. 788)—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Lacinatus (No. 789)—Large single fringed flower in many distinct colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Salmon Queen (No. 790)—Single flowers of beautifully rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Imperialis (No. 791)—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Hastings' Superb Dahlias No flower in recent years has shown such great improvements as has the Dahlia. The present strains produce flowers of largest size and striking brilliancy of colors. The more we grow the improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, probably a rival of the chrysanthemum. They are easily raised from seed in the South, blooming late the first season. Sow seed in February in shallow boxes, place in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 3 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil, cultivate frequently and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs anywhere in the South in ordinary winters.

Dahlia, Double Mixed (No. 792)—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed (No. 793)—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the best varieties. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.**

Dahlia, Single Mixed (No. 794)—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not so large as the double varieties, but bloom earlier and more freely than the double sorts. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Cactus Dahlias (No. 795)—The new strain is very popular wherever grown, being especially valuable for cut-flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably fine and satisfactory. Mixed colors. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.**

Forget-Me-Not Favorite everywhere for beds or borders. Sow in open ground, thinly, as soon as ground can be worked, thinning out to 5 inches apart.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue (No. 804)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Forget-Me-Not, White (No. 805)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Forget-Me-Not, Blue and White Mixed (No. 806)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Gaillardia (No. 808) Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest of soils, and the plants are covered with large showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large brilliant flowers are borne singly on long stems. Sow broadcast in early spring, covering seed lightly with a rake.

Gaillardia Picta—Mixed colors and finest shades, fine for cut flowers or for display bedding. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Godetia (No. 809) The Godetias are little known in the South, but are well worthy of attention, being a splendid bedding plant. Sow in the open ground in the early spring like Gaillardia and Eschscholtzia. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. **Half Dwarf varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.**

Heliotrope (No. 818) This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about 1/4 inch. When frost is past transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. All shades mixed, including Dark Blue, Light Blue, White and Rose Shades. These are from large flowered varieties. **Packet, 10 cents.**



Hastings' Double Hollyhocks

Hibiscus (No. 811) Mixed Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. **Packet, mixed colors, 10 cents.**

Double Hollyhocks Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in Pure White (No. 813), Sulphur Yellow (No. 814), Crimson (No. 815), Lilac (No. 816), and Salmon Rose (No. 817). Each 10 cents per packet.

Finest Double Mixed (No. 812)—Contains all the above named colors and others. **Packet, 10 cents.**

ICE PLANT (No. 820) Handsome trailing plant, for absests or boxes. Easily grown from seed sown where plants are wanted to stand. The plants appear as if covered with crystals, shining brightly in the light. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Japanese Hop (821) (*Humulus Japonicus*) A very rapid growing annual climber, of the easiest culture, indispensable for covering verandas, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring where plants are to stand. **Packet, 5c.**

Japanese Morning Glories In recent years a new race of Morning Glories came to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful variations, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that (*Convolvulus*) we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These now embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors, and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Dwarf Morning Glories (No. 837)—A perfect bush form growing about one foot tall. Mixed, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Tall Morning Glories (No. 838)—The old favorite. Best Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.**

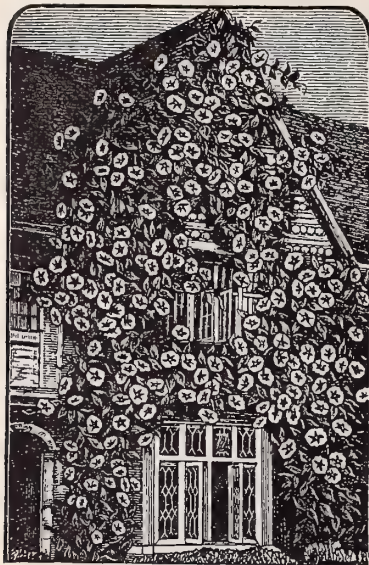
Mississippi "I ordered a small Ponderosa Lemon plant from you last spring (1912) and it is now a large bush potted in a lard tub; has several lemons on it."—Mrs. J. H. Gris-ham, Wheeler, Miss.



Open Flower of New Cactus Dahlia



Our Imperial Japanese Morning Glories



White Moonflower

Mignonette (No. 828) The pure sweet scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10 cts.**

Moonflower The Ipomeas (Moonflower) are popular everywhere in the South as a climber and shade for the porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 30 feet high in good soil, branching freely, and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger from frost is past, where plants are to stand, about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house and transplanted when 6 inches high. The seeds are very hard, and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover one inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba (No. 833)—The true White Mexican Moonflower with its immense white bloom 4 to 5 inches in diameter. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Ipomea, Heavenly Blue (No. 834)—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." It is becoming much more popular than the white. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Ipomea Setosa or Brazilian Morning Glory (No. 835)—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height, making even a more dense shade than the White or Blue Moonflower. Flowers are often 5 inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. **Packet, 10 cents.**



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

Kenilworth Ivy (No. 822) Or **Liniaria**—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes when well up. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Kochia or Mexican Burning Bush (No. 823) A splendid and novel plant, showing its color in both midsummer and autumn, see second page of cover. For illustration in color, annual plant suitable for all parts of the South. Sown thinly in spring when leaves begin to appear on the trees, it soon forms a cypress-like hedge of symmetrical form and of lively green color; by midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet and on approach of cool weather the whole plant becomes a deep red. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Lantana--French Hybrids (No. 825) Shrubby, verbena-like plants, continuous bloomers, delighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early in boxes or sheltered beds; transplanting after danger from frost to open ground, 1½ to 2 feet apart. **French Hybrids, Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.**

Lobelia (No. 826) Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seed in open ground in April. Flowers shades of white and blue mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Matricaria--Feverfew (No. 827) A free flowering half hardy perennial growing 18 inches in height. Sow seed in the early spring in open ground. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks (No. 829) Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed thinly in the open where plants are to stand. If preferred, they can be transplanted. Sow after danger of frost is past.

Mixed All Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

Tall African, Mixed (No. 830)—Extra large flowers, grows 14 to 18 inches tall. Various shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Tall French, Mixed (No. 831)—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf French (No. 832)—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small, highly colored flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies—(See Page 87)

Mimulus Tigrinus

(No. 839) (Monkey Flower) —Spotted and tigered varieties mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Nigella (Love in Mist, Devil in Bush)—(No. 844)—Free flowering plants, finely cut foliage, peculiar and interesting flowers. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Beautify Your Home With Flowers

Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts 6 inches apart, and 10 inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in France and Germany. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had. Illustration in colors on cover.

Hastings' Tall, Mixed (No. 843)—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowering varieties in this. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.**

Hastings' Dwarf, Mixed (No. 842)—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades, colors and varieties. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.**

Oxalis (No. 846) Small free flowering plants suitable for rock work or borders. Brightly colored clover-like leaves thickly starred with small bright flowers. Many bright colors. **Oxalis, Mixed, including shades of pink and yellow. Packet, 5c.**

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas (No. 883)

Seed Crops of Sweet Peas are very short this season owing to very unfavorable weather conditions and prices are higher than usual.

Every year this splendid mixture of sweet peas becomes more popular and rightfully so. It's usually the case that sweet pea mixtures are made up from the inferior sorts, dull colors, or any kinds that the seedsman might have plenty of. Not so with our mixture. It is made up from 70 of the best varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 500 named sorts. Every one of these 70 varieties are grown separately under name. When these reach our warehouse the mixture is made, just the right quantity of each color and shade going in to give the finest blending of colors to give you a most pleasing assortment of shade, color and resistance to hot sun. Sweet peas can be sown in January, February and March in rows where they can be brushed or run on wires. If long flowering period is desired dig trenches about 12 inches deep—fill in about 6 inches with well-rotted manure and top soil well mixed, plant seed on this and cover 2 to 3 inches. After seed comes up keep drawing in earth until trench is filled level with the ground. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors)

Many prefer to plant the colors separately. We can supply you the best varieties for the South in the following colors: Pure White (No. 884), Pink (No. 885), Lavender (No. 886), Navy Blue (No. 887), Red (No. 888), and Striped or Variegated (No. 889). Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Spencer Type Sweet Peas (No. 896)

A new race or type of sweet peas with extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. Many of the Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. The Spencer type will not stand careless cultivation, but if you give them careful cultivation they will fully repay you for the extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. All colors, mixed, packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; pound, \$2.50.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN (No. 840)

We have made a mixture of nearly 100 annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from early spring until late fall, something new and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring: Sow the seeds carefully and nature does the rest. If you have never tried on of these mixed flower gardens do so this year. You will be well prepaid. Large Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents. (See Illustration of Mixed Flower Garden on Page 80.)

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

(See illustration on page 86.) Our (No. 847) own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies (No. 848)—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.

French Mixed Pansy (No. 849)—A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c.

Fine Mixed Pansy (No. 850)—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. Packet, 5c.

Ricinus or Castor Bean (No. 880)

(Ornamental Mixed)—Large tropical plants, grown for the highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, is said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as Palma Christi. Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, Finest Mixed (No. 858)—All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed (No. 859)—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Packet, 10c; ounce, 75c.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed (No. 860)—Small plants growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Cuspidata—Star Phlox (No. 861)—All shades and colors of the phlox family, combined in star-shaped flowers, each petal being pointed. Packet, 5 cents.

Fair and Courteous

"We wish to thank you for the fair and courteous treatment we have received from your firm. To say that we are pleased is not sufficient. We are more than pleased. Our garden is magnificent."

C. D. ELY, Jackson County, Texas.



Hastings' Mixed Sweet Peas

Passion Flower (No. 852)

best varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

(Passiflora)—Finest mixture of colors of



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies, Best Double and Single

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage (No. 881)

Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer till frost. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny windows, and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

FIVE PACKETS FREE--SEE PAGE ONE



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. **Hastings' Superb Mixed (No. 863).** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents. We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED MIXED (No. 864)—Large double flowers; beautiful fringed petals. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

CARDINAL (No. 865)—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 35 cents.**

AMERICAN FLAG (No. 866)—Scarlet and white. **Packet, 5c.** **MIKADO (No. 867)**—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. **Packet, 5 cents.**

PEACOCK (No. 868)—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. **Packet, 5 cents.**

SHIRLEY (No. 869)—New delicate colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

TULIP (No. 870)—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, 2 inches across, black blotch at base of petals. **Packet, 5c.**

BRIDE (No. 871)—Extra large, white flowers. **Packet, 5c.**

ORIENTALE (No. 872)—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. **Packet, 10 cents.**

PETUNIAS Sow thinly in open beds when trees are starting to leaf. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in the house, and transplanted.

Finest Mixed (No. 853)—These are solid colors, without variation in markings. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Hastings' Striped and Blotched (No. 854)—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. **Pkt., 5c.**

Giant Single, Fringed, Mixed (No. 855)—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. Surpass anything ever offered in petunias. **Packet, 20 cents.**

Double Mixed Petunias (No. 856)—Seed saved from finest large flowered collection. About 50 per cent come double. Those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and **Giant Single Fringed** in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to open ground. **Packet, 25c.**

Sweet William

Beautiful very free flowering perennial plants. Sow seed early in spring.

DOUBLE MIXED (No. 901)—Fine double flowers with bright colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

SINGLE MIXED (No. 900)—Brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Sunflower, Japanese (No. 882)

See illustration in color on second page of catalogue cover. This superb Japanese variety was discovered in California some 5 years ago by our Mr. Hastings, and recognizing fully its value and beauty he decided to distribute it widely. There is scarcely any resemblance to the coarse, ungainly common sunflower. It is often called the Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower and it is worthy of the name. The flower head grows 4 to 6 inches in diameter on stalks 4 to 6 feet high according to the richness of the soil. The entire flower is a rich golden yellow color and a solid mass of petals as finely cut and fringed as any of the famous varieties of chrysanthemums. We know of no plant that will give you such a rich and pleasing display of color in midsummer. You can obtain it through our special free flower seed offer (see page 1) or by purchase. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Sweet Violets

Favorites everywhere in the South, blooming in late fall, winter and spring. Ours is the true sweet scented. Can supply either **Blue (No. 898)** or **White (No. 899)** or **Blue and White Mixed (No. 897)**. Each, **Packet, 10c.**

Verbena

Sow in early spring in boxes in the house or in open ground after danger of frost is past.

FINEST MIXED (No. 910)—All colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

HYBRIDS—Best Mixed (No. 911)—An extra fine strain, all colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

HASTINGS' MAMMOTH MIXED (No. 912)—Our illustration shows the natural size of the individual florets. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. **Packet, 15 cents.**

CANDIDISSIMA (No. 913)—Large flowering, pure white variety. **Packet, 10 cents.**

SCARLET DEFINCE (No. 914)—Intense glowing scarlet. **Packet, 10 cents.**

ITALIAN STRIPED (No. 915)—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Vinca (No. 916)

Ornamental, very free flowering bedding plants easily grown from seed and adapted to the entire South. **Mixed Colors. Packet, 5 cents.**

Wallflower (No. 920)

Well known fragrant perennials usually hardy in the South. Bloom early in spring and when rightly cared for will last for years. Best double and mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Zinnias

Popular from the fact that they bloom with the greatest profusion from spring till cut by frost, with practically no cultivation.

TALL DOUBLE MIXED (No. 925)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

HALF DWARF DOUBLE MIXED (No. 926)—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Plant Summer Flowering Bulbs

Some of our most attractive and widely grown flowers come from what are known as summer flowering bulbs or roots. In the middle and lower South the double Pearl Tuberose, Gladioli, Dahlias and Cannas grow luxuriantly, furnish an abundance of beautiful flowers and last for years in the open ground with only slight protection. Our prices on these flowers are so low that they really do not pay us a profit, but we are willing to handle them without profit for the sake of inducing every owner of a farm home to plant more flowers, to beautify the home and its surroundings. Where home surroundings are both beautiful and comfortable there is content—the call to leave the farm for town or city is seldom heard.

Double Excelsior Pearl Tuberoses

A favorite everywhere in the South. Suitable for culture anywhere, either in pots, boxes or open ground. In many parts of the South it is a favorite summer flowering bulb, a single flower scenting the entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests; and our first size bulbs are always sure bloomers the first season. Price, postpaid, 5 cents each; 6 for 20 cents; 12 for 30 cents; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25. You will enjoy the delightful fragrance.

Caladiums or "Elephant Ears"

Splendid decorative, tropical-looking plants with immense green leaves resembling slightly in shape the ears of elephants, hence the name. For a group effect on a lawn or planted along in front of porches they are superb. They delight in rich soil and plenty of water. Other things being equal the larger the bulb planted the larger the leaves grown the first summer. First size bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. Second size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; prepaid. Extra large, 25 to 40 cents each; prepaid.

Dahlias, Decorative and Cactus

(See illustration on page 85.) Immensely popular now. Large field-grown roots of white, yellow, pink, purple, dark red and variegated. 25 cents each; 3 for 65 cents; 5 for \$1.00; postpaid. Bloom the first season and with very slight protection by being covered with trash, leaves or stable manure will last many seasons in any part of the South. Cover enough to keep them from freezing. The Dahlia is now one of the most popular of all flowers, and our new decorative and cactus flowering varieties will surprise you in beauty of flower and rich coloring. Plant Dahlias this year; you won't regret it.

Cannas, French Orchid Flowering

These make a most beautiful tropical effect with the large green and bronze leaves and orchid-like flowers. See page 83 for illustration. Prices of strong roots for quick results in blooming, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid. We can supply Allemania, green foliage, scarlet and yellow flowers; Austria, green foliage, golden yellow flowers; Jean Tissot, green with scarlet bloom; Shenandoah, bronze foliage, rose pink; Pennsylvania, green, large scarlet flowers; Louisiana, green, vivid scarlet bloom.

Free Flower Seed

You can get 5 packets free. See special offer top of Page One.

HASTINGS' FINEST MIXED GLADIOLI

In our opinion the right kind of the Gladioli is one of the most beautiful and stately flowers. To a certain extent this splendid flower has been discredited by the sending out of so many inferior bulbs with the dull reds and other generally unsatisfactory colors. Our present mixture is made up from some of the finest named varieties; shades and colors never before sent out in a Gladioli mixture by any house before. All cheap and inferior grades have been thrown out. The fine spikes of richly colored and brilliant bloom will both surprise and please you. Plant a dozen or more in your flower garden this year. 6 for 20c; 12 for 35c; postpaid. 50 for \$1.30; 100 for \$2.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Plant Collections

This page finishes up the purely seed and bulb part of our catalogue. What follows is devoted strictly to flowering and ornamental plants, the beautifiers of homes and home surroundings. Every mother and daughter in every farm and town home has the right to have flowers and plenty of them. It is not only her right but her duty to have them, for there is nothing that will do more to make home attractive than flowers.

It was our aim and purpose when we began selling Roses, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums in these popular priced collections by mail, postpaid, to make it easy and cheap for you to have plenty of flowers around the farm homes and the purchase of them by thousands show a growing appreciation of flowers.

Prices are as low as good healthy plants can be grown for.



Grown From Hastings' Mixed Gladioli



Caladium or Elephant Ears

1914 SUNNY SOUTH ROSE COLLECTION

12 MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER-BLOOMING ROSES



Madame Pernet Ducher



Pink Maman Cochet, a Superb Pink Rose

**3 Red, 3 White, 3 Pink,
3 Yellow, Postpaid, 75 Cents**

**All Shown in Colors on Next to
Last Cover Page of This Catalogue**

Every year our Sunny South Collection becomes more popular. No two varieties alike and each year we make a change of varieties. Any one who ordered our 1913 collection last year can order our 1914 collection and get mostly different varieties from what they did last year and only such varieties as are well adapted to Southern plantings. 12 well-rooted rose plants for 75 cents is a bargain for any one.

Madame Pernet Ducher Well worthy of being the leader of our list of yellow roses for 1914. One of the very best of the yellow, free-blooming Hybrid Tea Roses. It is a good, strong grower under anything like good cultivation in the South and in color is a solid, perfectly clear waxy golden yellow, free from all apricot tints such as are found in so many of the yellow varieties.

Lady Mary Corry While this is a rose of English origin it has proven one of the best of ever-bloomers for the South. A rose remarkable for its great vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. Flowers are borne freely on long stems, making it a very superior variety for cutting. Has deep golden yellow flowers of perfect form and good size.

Senateur Mascaraud In color this is a decided novelty among the yellow roses; the color being a very deep orange, so deep that it can almost be called a buff color. In the South it is a very healthy, vigorous grower and an extra fine free bloomer from early spring to late fall. Flowers large, full and globular. One of the best garden roses.

Mollie Sharman Crawford A very delicate white, becoming a pure snow white as the flowers expand. Large flowering; perfectly formed; delightfully perfumed. The texture is splendid; it is of admirable habit, fast-growing and free-branching; foliage dark and heavy, forming a good background for the snow-white flowers. Stems long, holding flowers erect.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens Marvelous variety; a most important addition to this class. Long blooms, even more pointed than any of the Maman Cochets. Faultless in shape and form; exquisite grace and refinement. Color white with distinct fawn and peach shading toward center; unsurpassed fragrance. Free bloomer and wonderful bedding and garden rose.

White Maman Cochet If we were only going to have one white rose in our garden we would plant the White Maman Cochet. The buds are most beautiful, very large, full, firm and elegantly pointed. As they expand they show great depth and richness, sometimes measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches from base to tip.

Pink Maman Cochet Identical in every respect with White Cochet except in color, which is a beautiful clear pink.

Friedrichrue A magnificent new deep blood red rose. Thrifty grower and free bloomer with large, full, well-formed flowers.

Eugene Boulet A vigorous grower and free bloomer; of branching growth and a good bedder. Foliage bronze green, bloom crimson red shaded with carmine.

Cherry Ripe An extraordinarily free-blooming Hybrid Tea Rose with branching habit; vigorous and hardy. Flowers medium in size, well formed and globular. Color light rosy crimson and as fragrant as the Hybrid Perpetuals, which it much resembles in form. Every shoot produces a bloom.

Yvonne Vacherot This is a superb, clear porcelain white rose, strongly marked with pure pink; long pointed buds of splendid form carried on a stiff stem and opening to very large flowers. Awarded the gold medal at Liège. Habit of plant strong and vigorous.

Florence Pemberton This is a creamy white rose suffused with pink. The edges of the petals are occasionally flushed peach. The flowers are large and full and perfect in form, suspended on a long stem; they have very high pointed centers. Very fine summer, continuous-blooming rose, which has taken gold medals at the National Rose Society.

From Florida "Received the rose plants in good condition. We are very much pleased with them."—E. C. McDOWELL, Orange County.

From Texas "Received the rose plants today. They are up to the Hastings' standard; that is, they can't be beat."—CLARENCE O. KAISER, Fayette County.

If Ordered Separately 10 Cents Each

Geraniums—Eclipse Collection—75 Cents, Postpaid

Plant Geraniums

The Eclipse Collection, containing varieties described below, contains the cream of all double, semi-double, and single Geraniums for Southern use. There is hardly anything that will give more satisfaction than a dozen Geraniums for outdoor blooming during summer, and indoor bloom during the winter months.

12 Best Geraniums All different, 75 cts. postpaid; if ordered separate from collection, 10 cents each.

Heteranthe A most perfect double Geranium of light vermillion red color. It does finely in open ground and is one of the most reliable bedders. Stands hot sun and drought. Flowers are borne on exceedingly large trusses. Flowers are perfect in shape and hold up a long time after opening.

Jean Viaud A soft, pure pink; semi-double. A dwarf, stocky grower and continuous bloomer, the plant being covered with flowers throughout the season. Jean Viaud is the finest double pink variety of Geraniums we have ever seen.

S. A. Nutt This, the finest of dark crimson Geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding Geranium, being used in the largest parks and public grounds of the country in preference to all others. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming and almost sun-proof constitution combined, give it the prominence as a bedder it has attained.

La Favorite A superb double white Geranium, which is said to be an advance over the White Swan. The florets are pure white and larger; trusses of medium size. It withstands the heat of summer splendidly, and is an excellent bedder.

Beaute Poitevine This splendid variety is conceded by all who know it to be the best semi-double pink Geranium in existence. Beautiful in color, and a profuse bloomer.

Firebrand A distinct shade of the brightest, richest orange scarlet; one of the very best double geraniums to stand the long summers of the South and give entire satisfaction from early to late.

Madame Laudry One of the newest double Geraniums from France. In color it is distinct, being a salmon pink with a slight scarlet shading. The flowers are borne in enormous trusses (the individual florets extra large) on long stems. Fine for cutting if desired.

E. H. Trego This is another splendid scarlet bedding variety never before offered by us. It stands heat and dry weather, producing immense quantities of bright scarlet double flowers all through the season. An exceptionally fine Geranium.

Mrs. E. G. Hill In a measure single flowering varieties are losing popularity, but no collection is complete without one or more plants of Mrs. Hill with the large petals of soft light salmon color, delicately bordered with rosy salmon.

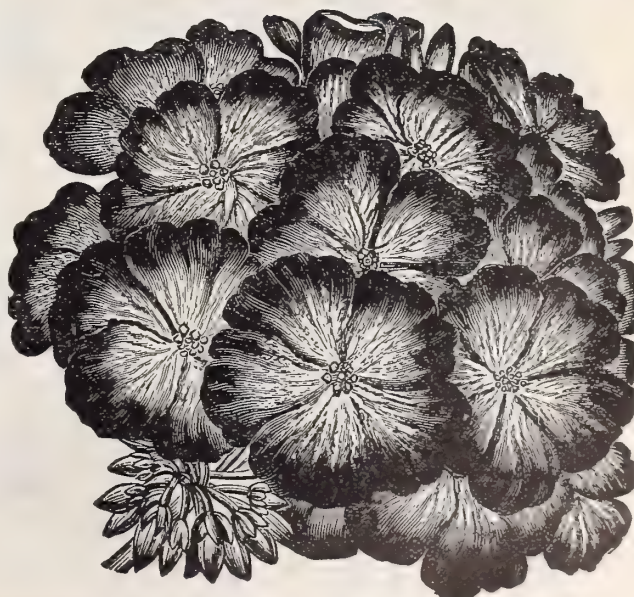
Miss Frances Perkins Splendid variety of double Geranium to stand our long summers. This is one of our best varieties, a constant bloomer of charming rose pink color with a distinct white throat.

Marquis Castellane Another French double variety, well adapted to growth in the South. A vigorous grower with finely shaped plants, free flowering, and in color a beautiful shade of cerise red.

Madame Barney While last on our list you will like this the best of all. A grand bedding variety of close, compact habit of growth, and a superb and continuous bloomer, producing large trusses of pure, deep pink flowers. This is, we believe, the best pure pink variety we have ever seen.



Flowers of Best Double Geraniums



Semi-Double French Geranium—Beaute Poitevine

Alabama "I want to say my plants are the nicest I ever received from any Seed House."

MRS. P. C. KELSÖE, Coffee County.

Florida "Have just received my plants this morning in beautiful condition. Am well pleased."

MRS. CHAYCE, Hillsboro County.

Texas "The plants which you sent were perfectly satisfactory."

MRS. J. J. EVANS, Hill County.

If Ordered Separately 10 Cents Each



Major Bonaffon



Superb Yellow Incurved Chrysanthemum—Golden Glow

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

10 Superb Exhibition Varieties
Postpaid 50 Cents

The Chrysanthemum has a distinct place among flowers. Nothing will stand as much neglect and bad treatment without serious injury, and the blooming period comes when most other flowers are gone, being in their prime September to December. The following list contains the best varieties in size, color, and vigorous growth for the South.

PLANTS 10 CENTS EACH If ordered separate from collections

Major Bonaffon We have grown this variety for several years and we believe it to be one of the best extra large yellow, incurved Chrysanthemums. Immense globular flowers to the finest shade of yellow, making a splendid show in the garden or grown for exhibition.

Golden Wedding One of the best for outdoor planting in the South. Flowers of mammoth size and of the deepest golden yellow color. Nothing finer among the darker yellow Chrysanthemums, as it shines like burnished gold.

Golden Glow An extra early incurved variety, producing extra large, bright yellow flowers as early as August 20th or September 1st. Specimen flowers from properly disbudded plants have measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. An invaluable early variety.

John Shrimpton Every Chrysanthemum collection in the garden needs at least one of the darker varieties. This is the most admired of the red varieties, being of a deep rich shade, and when properly grown the flowers are immense.

Virginia Poehlman This is claimed by many to be the best white Chrysanthemum introduced to date. It is certainly a wonder and you will be more than pleased with it. In color it is pure white, faintly tinged with pink.

Clementine Testout A superb extra large size Chrysanthemum, claimed by many to be the most wonderful of all the "mums." In color a pure snow white, often flushed with pink. Immense size.

Mrs. Perrin While hundreds of pink varieties of Chrysanthemums have been introduced, too many of them are of undesirable "dead" shades. While Mrs. Perrin is not a late introduction it is still the very brightest shade of all the pink varieties and is most desirable.

Mrs. Jerome Jones Of all the almost numberless white Chrysanthemums introduced in the last twenty years this may be classed as one of the very best. Flowers freely produced, of pure white color, and are of the most exquisite form and finish. A grand variety.

Percy Plumridge This new variety has fairly leaped into popular favor. The flowers are of the largest size and it has a perfectly distinct coloring. The color shades from a few rows of petals of lavender pearl to the richest and deepest shade of pink.

Nagoya A direct importation from Japan and has proven to be one of the finest and most brilliant yellow varieties in the entire list of Chrysanthemums. Flowers freely produced and of extra large size.

Louisiana "I wish to thank you for the lot of plants sent me a few days ago. They came in perfect condition. Have always received satisfaction from you and this time is no exception."—Mrs. J. Arthur Roy, LaFayette.

PLANT CHRYSANTHEMUMS

They are of easiest culture, last for years in the South.

The Above 10 Varieties are of the Best for the South—One of Each, Postpaid, 50 Cents

OUR GENERAL PLANT LIST

ALL PLANT PRICES GIVEN IN THIS LIST INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID

For several years we have been selling Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum collections such as described on pages 90, 91 and 92. We found that many, however, among our nearly 200,000 customers wish plants not in such collections. On this and the following pages will be found a list of the best kinds of flowering and decorative plants for the South. If you are interested in other flowers not listed here just write us for our Special Plant List. Orders from this list, also for collections, can be filled up to May 1st. If orders are received during extremely cold weather we hold them back until it is safe to ship.

SPECIAL PLANT CATALOGUE

For those especially interested in flowers we have issued a Special Plant Catalogue containing a much larger list of plants and better illustrated than is possible in the few pages that we can devote to plants in this general catalogue. If interested in flowering and decorative plants, fine ferns, etc., write for Special Plant Catalogue. It's free if you ask.

Acalypha Sanderii Goes under various names, such as "Chenille Plant," "Philippine Medusa," "Comet Plant," "Dewey's Favorite Flower," "Bloody Cat Tail," etc. The most sensational new plant introduced for years, and one of the most striking flowering ornamental plants. Strong, free growth with large, dark green leaves, from each axil of which rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers from 1 to 2 feet long and nearly 1 inch thick are gracefully suspended as shown in illustration, which conveys but a faint idea of the beauty and warm coloring of this acquisition. But the remarkable floriferousness and the great size of the spikes of flowers (compared to the plant) are fairly well shown. The plant is in flower the year round, and is as easily grown as a Coleus, simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. Fine plants, 15 cents each. Extra strong plants, 30 cents each.

Aloysia Citriodora or **Lemon Verbena** This splendid plant ought to be in every plant collection in the South. It is well adapted to our section and it has the greatest fragrance of any plant grown. This fragrance is entirely that of the lemon, hence its name. One large plant will scent up an entire yard with a most agreeable odor. Grows rapidly and is easily wintered over in pits or cellars. Plants, 10 cents each, postpaid.

Antigonon leptopus Also called Queen's Mountain Rose.—A splendid climbing plant from central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give resemblance of rose at a distance, hence its name, Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. The bulbs are usually dormant, according to the time of year. Strong bulbs, 10 cents each.

Asparagus Sprengeri Also called Emerald Feather. A magnificent porch or basket plant in the South. The fronds or leaves grow 4 to 5 feet long. Hundreds of magnificent plants of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes they make a splendid house plant. It succeeds under almost any conditions. Plants, 10 cents each. Extra strong plants, 25 cents each; postpaid.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus The delicate climbing Lace Fern. Grown for its delicate lace-like foliage, whole greenhouses being devoted to its culture. Good plants, 10 cents each. Extra strong plants, 25 cents; postpaid.

Brugmansia Or ANGEL'S TRUMPET. It grows easily, blooms freely, and the flower is something to be proud of. The Brugmansia blooms indoors in winter and in the garden in summer. The plant has large, tropical leaves, with blooms eight inches long by six inches wide at the mouth, resembling a trumpet, hence the name "Angel's Trumpet." Pure white in color and as fragrant as a Jasmine. Blooming plants, 15 cents each; extra strong plants, 25 cents each.

Boston Ivy Or as it is more properly called, Ampelopsis Veitchii. A perfectly hardy ornamental climber, clinging firmly to any wall, building or tree. Leaves green in summer, changing to red in the fall. Young plants, 10c each. Two year old plants, 25c each.

Chinese Wistaria

Splendid climber for porch shade. When in full bloom truly magnificent with its masses of flowers in long drooping racemes like bunches of grapes. 10 cents; large plants, 25c.

FREE FLOWER SEED

Five Packets for you—See Page 1, Also First Inside Page of Cover



Asparagus Sprengeri



Best Flowering Carnations (See Page 94)



Acalypha Sanderii



Brugmansia or Angel's Trumpet

Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*)

Black Prince The finest variety for the finely shaped bush, a very free bloomer and free from disease and insects. Buds of beautiful, waxy carmine color. 15 cents each.

Speciosa Of erect and compact habit. Plants begin to flower when quite young. Flowers star-shaped and 2 to 3 inches long, the tube and sepals of bright rose color, corolla brilliant carmine. 15 cents each.

Phenomenal One of the largest and strongest growing fuchsias. Flower has extra large double purple corolla and crimson sepals. 15 cents each.

FERNS Every house ought to have one or more of these splendid decorative plants for the porches in summer or indoors in winter. Easily grown and will repay one for the little care necessary to grow most beautiful specimens.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis We have some beautiful specimens of this in our own home. The fronds frequently attain a length of five to six feet. Many call it the "fountain fern," on account of its graceful drooping habits. We use it as a house plant in winter and under our shade trees in summer. Young plants 20 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents each. Extra size, 75 cents each.

Nephrolepis Piersonii We have one specimen of this variety in our home that we would not take \$50.00 for. This shows you how we value it. In general growth very much like the Boston Fern, but much finer foliage and more beautiful appearance. Fine plants, 20c each; strong plants, 50c each; extra strong plants, 75c.

The Fish Tail Fern (*Nephrolepis Davaloides Furcans*.) An especially fine fern for the South. The ends of the pinnae are so formed as to resemble a fish tail, giving the fronds an especially effective crested appearance. A most shapely fern. Fine plants, 20 cents; strong plants, 50 cents.

Fern Baby's Breath We have now grown this for five years and we are greatly pleased with it. In many respects it is a far better and more ornamental variety than any of the others. It looks to us like the finest of all, and you will make



New French Hydrangea

FLOWERING BEGONIAS---10 Cents Each, Postpaid

Alba Pieta—Lovely pink flowers. **Decorus**—Fine white flowering begonia. **Marguerite**—Leaves bronzy green; grows in bushy form. Flowers light rose colored. **President Carnot**—Beautiful coral red. **Robusta**—Beautiful coral red flowers. **Sandersoni**—One of the best. Flowers are a scarlet shade of crimson. Blooms for months at a time. **Mrs. Townsend**—Broad metallic leaves with underside bronze red. Beautiful pink flowers. **Vernon**—A deep rose flowering variety, suitable for pot culture or outdoor bedding.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS--Umbrella Plant This is a plant of the easiest culture, and a large specimen is as handsome as a palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant, or can be used in baskets or vases, making a charming effect. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. 10 cents each.

Carnations 12 POSTPAID FOR 75 CENTS

Our Selection of Best Varieties

Carnations are now among the most popular of flowers and are easily grown. Small plants started this spring in the open ground will furnish good bloom during late summer and fall, and then if lifted just before frost and brought into the house, will furnish a supply of fragrant flowers all during the winter months. Send us 75 cents and we will send you, postpaid, our own selection, twelve of the best varieties.

COLEUS Aptly termed the "gardener's paint box." We have a superb assortment of brilliantly colored varieties, fine for bedding. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

FUCHSIAS There are very few ladies that don't want to grow fuchsias and they are easily grown in almost all parts of the South if the right varieties are planted. The failures come from trying to grow varieties not adapted. The following list of fuchsias is made up exclusively of right varieties for the South:



Cyperus Alternifolius

no mistake if you order it this year. Fine plants, 25 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents; extra strong plants, 75 cents each, postpaid.

Roosevelt Fern (*Nephrolepis Roosevelt*.) There is no fern that will compare with this new and charming variety. In general form like the Boston Fern, but produces many more fronds, making it a bushier and more handsome plant. The pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving a wavy effect found in no other fern. You will prize this fern if you grow it. Small plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents; extra strong plants, 75 cents.

HELIOTROPE The most delicately fragrant flower of all for a porch or pot plant or for bedding in partly shaded locations. Good plants, 10 cents each.

French Hydrangea, Mouseline Every year hydrangeas become more popular in the South, and Mouseline is the best of the blue varieties. Flower heads are large and held erect as shown in our illustration. Young plants, 30 cents; strong plants, 60 cents, each.

Hydrangea, E. G. Hill Newest and best French variety and finest of the pink sorts. Color of a most pleasing shade of baby pink that does not fade. Growth very vigorous, foliage large and attractive. Trusses are immense and hold erect. One of the easiest early varieties to bring into bloom, coming into flower early. Young plants, 35 cents; strong plants, 75 cents, each.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana Chinese Paper Plant. This magnificent plant is splendid for house culture and for an open ground climber in comparatively frostless regions. A full-grown plant will often contain tens of thousands of the odd-looking purplish pink flowers, and seen in full bloom in warmer climates it is a sight never to be forgotten. Good plants, 20 cents each.

Beautify Your Home With Flowers

Nothing will add so much to your home as a well kept lawn and an abundance of flowers. Our special free flower seed offer shown on page 1, also on first inside page of cover, will give you a good start.

HIBISCUS

any shape desired or used as a hedge.

New Pink Hibiscus, "Peachblow"

The flowers are double and from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a charming, rich, clear pink color, with small, deep crimson center. It is one of the freest flowering plant novelties ever offered. The color is an entirely new and beautiful shade, and it blooms abundantly and continuously during the summer and fall months. Large plants 2 and 3 years old make a magnificent show. It will give general satisfaction to those who grow it, either in pots or planted out in the garden. It blooms well in the winter in the greenhouse or in any sunny window. 20 cents each; extra large plants, 40 cents each.

Hibiscus, Double Crimson

This superb variety has immense double flowers of richest crimson color combined with glossy green foliage. One of the best. 15 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hibiscus Sub-Violaceus

Flowers of enormous size, beautiful carmine, tinted with violet. Probably the largest flower of the Hibiscus family, and an unusually free bloomer. We take great pleasure in recommending this fine plant. 15 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hibiscus, Versicolor

An immense flowering variety, combining in its flowers all the colors of the Hibiscus family, being handsomely striped—ed crimson, buff, rose and white. Gives a handsome and extremely novel effect. Flowers on large plants frequently 8 inches in diameter. 15 cents each; extra large plants, ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hollyhocks, Mammoth Double

Extra strong plants for blooming the first year. Fine double varieties, 20 cents each.

Jasmine, Cape

The well known Gardenia or Cape Jasmine, so well known and admired. Perfectly hardy in all the Lower South. Flowers nearly the whole season, and its pure white flowers are deliciously fragrant. Each, 15 cents.

12 Gladioli, Assorted Colors, 35c



New Hibiscus Peachblow

AMERICAN WONDER OR PONDEROSA LEMONS

Nothing that has ever been brought to our notice in the plant line has caused the commotion that this wonderful Lemon has. It is a true ever-bearing Lemon. On a plant 6 feet high no less than 89 of these ponderous fruits were growing at one time. It was a beautiful sight to see. The tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit in all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruit, showing it to be a true ever-bearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over 4 pounds. The lemons have very thin rind for such large fruit. It is the juiciest of all lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes can not be excelled. We have the true stock of this Ponderosa Lemon, and guarantee the tree to produce the same large fruit. No budding or grafting necessary. Ponderosa Lemon is sure to become popular when it is known. It fruits when quite small, and makes a lovely house plant. Everybody can grow their own lemons; it will fruit freely each year. Hundreds of fine specimens of this are growing here in Atlanta now, making a most attractive house plant in winter and for out-of-doors in summer, at the same time furnishing lemons for home use. Thrifty young plants, 15 cents each; extra strong plants, many of which will bear fruit the first year, 25 cents each. Extra large size, 50 cents each.

MOONFLOWERS

We sell thousands of plants of this magnificent porch climber every year in our city store here in Atlanta. In daytime the Moonflowers (both white and blue) furnish dense shade for the porch and at night and on cloudy days are a mass of bloom. No home should be without one or more plants of the Moonflower. They are superb. See illustration on page 86.

White and Blue Moonflower

Often attains a growth of 40 to 50 feet and makes a dense mass of beautiful dark green foliage. Blooms from June until frost, the plants being fairly covered with the immense blooms every night and on cloudy days. Plants (either color) 10 cents each, postpaid.

Oleanders

Lutea, double yellow primrose shaded flowers; Oleander Rosea, double pink; Lillian Henderson, pure, double white flowers. Good plants, each, 15 cents.

PANSIES

One of the most satisfactory plants. Grown from the best selected seed from the famous European specialists, the bloom can not fail to please you if you are a lover of this flower. We have a large supply—can send you any quantity you may want.

Plants, 6 for 20 cents; 35 cents per dozen, postpaid; 40 for \$1.00.

SALVIA

No plant is more popular in the South than the Salvia for bedding. In late summer and fall up to the time

that frost comes it is a mass of blooms, and in the case of the scarlet varieties it makes a mass of fiery red unequalled by any other flower on our list. Some of our Atlanta customers buy them by the hundreds for bedding purposes. No matter whether you buy a single plant or hundreds of them you will be fully satisfied by the magnificent display in late summer and fall. Salvias are simply superb, and you will make no mistake planting them in large numbers. Price of all varieties, prepaid, 6 cents each; 60 cents per dozen.

Salvia Splendens

The standard sort for bedding, flower spikes of most brilliant, fiery scarlet.

New Dwarf Scarlet Salvia, Le President

The grandest addition to our list of bedding plants. Forms compact bush, completely covered with rich scarlet flowers. We have had plants that by actual measurement were only 15 inches high and 2 feet across. As a border plant it will be indispensable, and as it will bloom abundantly in pots, it will be of the greatest value as a pot plant.

Salvia Variegata

White and red flowers; very evenly striped. A pleasing novelty.

Sanseveria Zeylanica or Zebra Plant

A very odd but beautiful plant especially adapted to house culture during winter and for porches during summer. Leaves are beautifully striped cross wise with white variegations on a green ground. Can be grown either in sunlight or in dark parts of the room and stands dust and drying out without damage. Fine plants, 15 cents each.



American Wonder Lemon



Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

MADAME WELCHE—Color, amber-yellow and crimson rose.

MADAME JENNY GILLEMOT—Deep saffron yellow; extra large.

MADAME CAROLINE KUSTER—Light lemon flowers.

MADAME DE VATREY—(Creole Beauty). Red and pink.

MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ—White, tinged pink.

MADAME MARGOTTIN—Citron yellow, with red center.

MADAME MELANIE SOUPERT—Yellow suffused with pink and carmine.

MADMOISELLE CECILE BERTHOD—Deep, golden-yellow.

MADMOISELLE HELENE GAMBIER—Coppery-yellow.

MADMOISELLE FRANCISCA KRUGER—Deep, coppery-yellow.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Straw-yellow, flushed with crimson.

METEOR—A grand, rich, dark red rose; extra fine.

MAGNAFRANO—Magnificent buds of crimson scarlet.

MRS. DAVID JARDINE—Rose pink shading to light salmon pink.

PAULA—Sulphur yellow; ochre center.

PINK LA FRANCE—The queen of roses. Magnificent silvery pink flowers.

PERLE DES JARDINS—Clear golden-yellow, very rich.

PIERRE GUILLOT—Enormous, rich crimson blooms.

PRESIDENT TAFT—Of good size and form. Color intense pink.

PRINCESS SAGAN—A rich variety crimson rose.

PAPA GONTIER—Rich, bright red, very fine bloomer.

RHEA REID—Richest crimson; fine for garden.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Creamy-flesh, rose center.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING—Orange-yellow and carmine.

SUNSET—Has the tints of a lovely sunset.

SAFRANO—A fine old rose with saffron shades.

WILLIAM R. SMITH—Lovely salmon-pink; extra.

WELLESLEY—Large full flowers. Color bright, clear, rose-pink.

YELLOW MAMAN COCHET—Lovely golden-yellow flushed with crimson.

PAUL NEYRON—The giant pink hybrid perpetual, blooming as freely as any. Immense size.

THE BEST OF OUR CLIMBING ROSES

THE MARECHAL NIEL—A rose famous the world over and no collection in the South is complete without it. Plants 15 cents each. Second size, 25 cents; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.

CLOTH OF GOLD, or CHROMATELLA—Clear golden-yellow, full, double and fragrant. Much prized in the South. 10 cents each.

CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON—Known as Madame Wagram. Hardy. Large handsome flowers of clear satiny rose tinted with crimson. 10 cents each.

REVE DE OR, or GOLDEN CHAIN—Color orange-yellow. 10 cents each.

LAMARQUE—A beautiful white Southern rose and a strong grower. 10 cents each.

VEILCHENBLAU, or BLUE ROSE—A climber of the Rambler type, entirely distinct in color, the flowers being when open a violet blue. 15 cents.

Never Too Many Roses South

When the last word has been said for all the other Flowers, and they are all beautiful and have their place in our gardens and in our homes, yet the Rose is the one plant that in the South there can not be enough of. On page 90 we give you our idea of a splendid assortment of Ever-Blooming Bush Roses. On this page we offer a general assortment of the best varieties. These are all healthy, well rooted plants to be sent postpaid. Ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

AURORA—Full and double; color, bright pink.

ALLIANCE FRANCO-RUSSE—Golden yellow and crimson.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE—Creamy-white with rainbow tints.

BLUMENSCHMIDT—Lemon-yellow; tinged pink.

BESSIE BROWN—Creamy white flowers; immense size.

BURBANK—Fine for outdoor planting. Color of flowers a rich cherry crimson.

BON SILENE—Deep carmine; very free; fragrant.

BRIDESMAID—A grand pink rose. None better.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—Color, a deep, rich, rosy pink; hardy and a free bloomer.

CARDINAL—Rich cardinal-red; full and free.

CATHERINE MERMET—Color clear, rosy pink.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Pure white, pink center.

CORNELIA COOK—Favorite white rose. None better.

COMTESSE RIZA DU PARC—Coppery rose. Extra.

DEAN HOLE—Light carmine to salmon; extra fine.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France). Charming.

DEVONIENSIS—Magnolia fragrance, creamy white color.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Bright salmon-pink.

DR. GRILL—Nasturtium yellow, tinged with red.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Color clear crimson red. Full and double.

ETOILE DE LYON—Double, deep golden yellow.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—Deep rich pink; double; hardy.

FREIHER VON MARSHALL—Fine grower. Clear bright carmine rose.

GRUSS AU TEPLITZ—Brightest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson. Fine bedding rose.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—Orange-yellow, shaded white.

GENERAL McARTHUR—New superb deep red rose.

HELEN GOOD—The \$1,000 rose. Diffused pink and yellow.

HELEN GOULD—The finest of all red roses; superb.

ISABELLA SPRUNT—An old-time favorite yellow rose.

IVORY—Pure snow white.

JAMES COEY—Deep golden-yellow; edged white.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Double flowers, delicate creamy white.

LA DETROIT—Shell-pink, shading to rose; elegant.

LADY BATTERSEA—Long, pointed buds of richest red.

MY MARYLAND—Clear glowing pink; extra.

MELODY—Intense, pure, deep saffron-yellow.

MARQUIS DE QUERHOUT—Coppery-yellow; fine.

MRS. ROBERT GARRETT—Deep pink; long bud.

MADAME GAMON—Soft apricot; suffused sunset rose.

MADAME SEGOND WEBER—Grand deep pink.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—A grand bright pink.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ—Rose and satiny pink; extra.

MADAME LOMBARD—Rosy-red, shaded lighter; extra fine.

MADAME SCHWALLER—Deep bright pink, deliciously fragrant.



World Famous Yellow Rose Marechal Niel

THIS SPECIAL QUOTATION SHEET

takes the place in our business of the **"Special Price List"** or **"Trucker's Price List"** which some firms issue. By sending us on this sheet a list of the seed that you are going to need, we are able to quote you on just the seed you need, and to tell you just what it will cost to lay it down at your Freight or Express Office.

If you are a trucker or plant farm crops this sheet of our catalogue will interest you and save you money. It is for your benefit more than ours. This catalogue goes to 500,000 Southern farmers and planters, practically all of whom plant farm crops, such as corn, cotton, sorghum, peas, millet, grasses and clovers and the various forage and truck crops. There is hardly one of you to whom this catalogue goes that does not plant a greater or less number of acres of these crops. Most of these millions of farm acres are planted either with home-grown seed or else the cheap, low-grade stock usually bought and sold by grain dealers and general merchants. Some farmers take right care of their seed of the various farm crops but most of them don't and this is one of the reasons why the average production per acre is so low. Georgia and all the other Southern States plant enough acres of corn to supply every bushel needed if seed and cultivation were right, but the low average of less than 16 bushels per acre of corn shows that seed and cultivation are not right. It don't pay ordinary day wages to grow 16 bushels of corn or half a bale or less of cotton per acre, and other things in proportion. We are doing our best, through the growing and sale of improved seed to save the farmers of the South money; supplying them seed of cotton, corn, oats and other farm crops that will make from 50 to 100 per cent. more per acre without the expenditure of an extra dollar for labor or fertilizer. That's the first step toward saving you money, but this sheet in our catalogue is for a different purpose. You have probably looked through this catalogue; have seen a number of things in cotton, corn, etc., that you want. Now, it is often the case that where you want a considerable quantity of these seeds, we can make you lower prices than in the catalogue. Write down what you think you want in farm or truck crop seeds on the other side of this sheet, naming the variety and quantity and

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farm, we can often save you money in the cost price.

This sheet, which is known as our **"Special Quotation Sheet,"** has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this spring. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important, is that the seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from **Hastings**, you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make you, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you promptly. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

H. G. Hastings & Co. is the only seed firm in this country that maintains a

SPECIAL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT RATE DEPARTMENT

This special department is maintained entirely for your benefit. It is the business of this department to figure out correct freight and express rates **for your benefit**, and if you order seed from us after a rate has been made, this department stands right behind those rates **and makes the railroad or express company refund to you any overcharge if they should attempt to overcharge you.** Do you know of any other seed firm that stands back of their customers in this way? We believe that every seed buyer ought to know exactly what seed is going to cost him delivered. We want to do business with every one on a satisfactory basis and we know of no better way than to quote you none but the very highest quality of seed and then tell you what it's going to cost you from Atlanta to your station. We believe it to be good business policy to co-operate with you in every way; first, by producing for you the highest grade of seed; second, selling it to you at a fair price; third, protecting you from overcharges, made either intentionally or by mistake by the transportation companies.

You may find some seed priced lower by other houses than in our catalogue. We want you to remember one thing, and that is that there is **no set standard of seed quality in the world**, and if you are offered a low price you can be sure that the quality is as low as the price, and low quality seeds never made any man a good crop.

Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pints or quarts, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalogue, together with special premium offers of extra seed, etc. With these offers standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seeds and we believe that **Hastings' Seeds** on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us get together. Use it now.

Hastings' Special Quotation Sheet

S-14

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and freight or express rates.

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE LIST YOU WANT PRICES ON. TEAR IT OUT AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU RIGHT PRICES	QUANTITY	VARIETY	Leave This Space Blank	

PLEASE FILL OUT IN PLAIN WRITING THE BLANK SPACES BELOW

Name _____

I am on the _____ Railroad

P. O. _____

My Express Office is _____

County _____

The Name of My Nearest Freight Station is _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____



12 Superb Everblooming Roses—75 cts. Postpaid

The Rose is the one flower you can't have too many of. We sell tens of thousands of these collections every year—collections more generally known as the "Sunny South" Rose Collection. Above we illustrate in color our Rose Collection for 1914. Every Rose in the above collection is an everbloomer and adapted to the South. **Twelve Roses**, three red, three pink, three yellow, three white, **postpaid for 75 cents**. It's the best bargain in Rose-buying you can get.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Seedsmen, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

H.G. HASTINGS & CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LONG KEEPER

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

MATCHLESS

REDFIELD
BEAUTY

OFFER
ONE LARGE PACKET
EACH OF THESE
FOUR SUPERB
TOMATOES
POSTPAID FOR 25 CTS.

